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Patent and Trademark Office

20903

# SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Examiner # (Mandatory): 74141 Requester's Full Name: SABIHA QAZI

Art Unit 1616 Location (Bldg/Room#): CM1 2B07 Phone (circle) 305 306 308) 3910

Serial Number: 09/331,357 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

Title of Invention Therapeutic Gestagens for the Treatment of Premenstrual Dysphoric disorder

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Date: 12/20/96 Germany

Keywords (include any known synonyms registry numbers, explanation of initialisms):
Please search-
Treatment of premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) by steroids

Please see attached sheets

**Search Topic:**
Please write detailed statement of the search topic, and the concept of the invention. Describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples of relevant citations, authors, etc., if known. You may include a copy of the abstract and the broadcast or most relevant claim(s).

## STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: JOHN DANTZMAN
Searcher Phone #: _____
Searcher Location: _____
Date Picked Up: _____
Date Completed: 10-26-99
Clerical Prep Time: 20
Terminal Time: 40
Number of Databases: _____

**Type of Search**
_____ N.A. Sequence
_____ A.A. Sequence
_____ Structure (#)
_____ Bibliographic
_____ Litigation1
_____ Fulltext
_____ Procurement
_____ Other

**Vendors** (include cost where applicable)
_____ STN
_____ Questel/Orbit
_____ Lexis/Nexis
_____ WWW/Internet
_____ In-house sequence systems (list)
_____ Dialog
_____ Dr. Link
_____ Westlaw
_____ Other (specify)

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:12:28 ON 26 OCT 1999
L1             1 S DROSPIRENONE/CN
               E CYPROTERONE ACETATE/CN
L2             4 S CYPROTERONE ACETATE?/CN
               E DIENOGEST/CN
L3             2 S DIENOGEST?/CN
L4             5 S (ESTROGEN OR ETHINYLESTRADIOL OR ESTROGEN SULFAMATE OR
ESTRAD
               E ESTROGEN/CN
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               E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
               E ESTROGEN SULFAMATE/CN
               E ESTRATRIEN-3-AMIDOSULFONATE/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:35:25 ON 26 OCT 1999
L5          8153 S GESTAGEN OR DROSPIRENONE OR CYPROTERONE ACETATE OR
DIENOGEST?
L6          4829 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L7          8456 S L5 OR L6
L8           160 S PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER OR PMDD
L9             1 S L5 AND L8
L10            1 S L6 AND L8
L11            5 S STEROID AND L8
L12            6 S L9-L11
L13            1 S L12 AND (L4 OR ?ESTRA?)
L14            0 S L12 AND ESTRATRIEN?
L15            6 S L9-L14

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L16           18 S LL5
L17          237 S L8
L18            0 S L16 AND L17
L19         9233 S GESTAGEN?
L20         3251 S  PROGESTAT?
L21        12037 S L19 OR L20
L22            1 S L21 AND L17
L23        16127 S L5
L24            1 S L17 AND L23
L25            1 S L22 OR L24

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L26        13125 S GESTAGEN? OR PROGESTAT?
L27            1 S L26 AND L8
L28            0 S L27 NOT L15
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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:12:28 ON 26 OCT 1999
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               E CYPROTERONE ACETATE/CN
L2             4 S CYPROTERONE ACETATE?/CN
               E DIENOGEST/CN
L3             2 S DIENOGEST?/CN
L4             5 S (ESTROGEN OR ETHINYLESTRADIOL OR ESTROGEN SULFAMATE OR
ESTRAD
               E ESTROGEN/CN
               E AESTROGEN/CN
               E ETHINYLESTRADIOL/CN
               E ESTROGEN SULFAMATE/CN
               E ESTRATRIEN-3-AMIDOSULFONATE/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:35:25 ON 26 OCT 1999
L5          8153 S GESTAGEN OR DROSPIRENONE OR CYPROTERONE ACETATE OR
DIENOGEST?
L6          4829 S L1 OR L2 OR L3
L7          8456 S L5 OR L6
L8           160 S PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER OR PMDD
L9             1 S L5 AND L8
L10            1 S L6 AND L8
L11            5 S STEROID AND L8
L12            6 S L9-L11
L13            1 S L12 AND (L4 OR ?ESTRA?)
L14            0 S L12 AND ESTRATRIEN?
L15            6 S L9-L14
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=> d bib abs hitstr

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:462694 HCAPLUS
DN 129:229265
TI Adrenergic receptors in **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**. II. Neutrophil .beta.2-adrenergic receptors: Gs protein coupling, phase of menstrual cycle and prediction of luteal phase symptom severity
AU Gurguis, George N. M.; Yonkers, Kimberly A.; Blakeley, Jaishri E.; Phan, Stephanie P.; Williams, Anita; Rush, A. John
CS The Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75216-7167, USA
SO Psychiatry Res. (1998), 79(1), 31-42
CODEN: PSRSDR; ISSN: 0165-1781
PB Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Abnormal .beta.2-adrenergic receptor coupling to Gs protein is implicated in depressive disorders. **Steroid** hormones and antidepressants modulate .beta.-adrenergic receptor coupling, which may relate to the therapeutic efficacy of antidepressants. We examd. .beta.2-adrenergic receptors in 18 patients with **premenstrual dysphoric disorder** (**PMDD**), in 15 control subjects during the follicular phase and in 12 patients during late luteal phase. Antagonist-measured receptor d., agonist-measured receptor d. in the high- and low-conformational states and agonist affinity to both states were measured. Coupling indexes to Gs protein were detd. from agonist-displacement expts. Follicular .beta.2-adrenergic receptor d. was higher in patients than in control subjects, with a trend for higher receptor d. in the high-conformational state. The phase of menstrual cycle had no effect on .beta.2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Exploratory correlations showed that the KL/KH ratio was related to anxiety ratings in control subjects and %RH was correlated with symptom severity in patients. In patients, follicular .beta.2-adrenergic receptor binding measures were correlated with luteal symptom severity. These findings suggest abnormal .beta.2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Further exploration of the role of .beta.-adrenergic receptor kinase, sex **steroid** hormones and antidepressants on .beta.-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD** is warranted.

=> d bib abs hitstr 2

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:430231 HCAPLUS
DN 129:77031
TI Therapeutic **gestagens** for **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**
IN Nashed, Norman
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

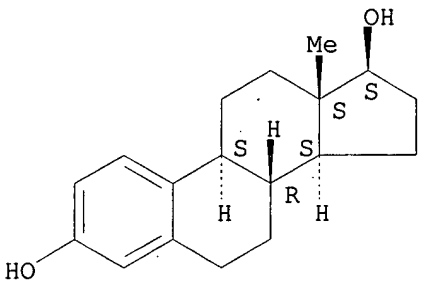
| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 19654609 | A1 | 19980625 | DE 1996-19654609 | 19961220 |
| | WO 9827929 | A2 | 19980702 | WO 1997-DE3032 | 19971222 |
| | WO 9827929 | A3 | 19981105 | | |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 9859810 | A1 | 19980717 | AU 1998-59810 | 19971222 |
| PRAI | DE 1996-19654609 | | 19961220 | | |
| | WO 1997-DE3032 | | 19971222 | | |

AB **Gestagens** such as **drospirenone, cyproterone acetate,** and **dienogest** (optionally in combination with natural or synthetic estrogens such as **estradiol** or **ethynylestradiol**) are useful in prepn. of medications for treatment of **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**, possibly owing to their antiandrogenic action. Thus, women with **premenstrual dysphoric disorder,** treated daily with 3 mg **drospirenone** and 30 .mu.g **ethynylestradiol** orally on days 1-21 of the menstrual cycle for 4-6 cycles, showed a lessening of symptoms related to mood, appetite, sleep, etc.

IT **50-28-2, Estradiol,** biological studies **50-28-2D, Estradiol,** esters **57-63-6, Ethynylestradiol 427-51-0, Cyproterone acetate 979-32-8, Estradiol** valerate **65928-58-7, Dienogest 67392-87-4, Drospirenone**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic **gestagens** for **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**)

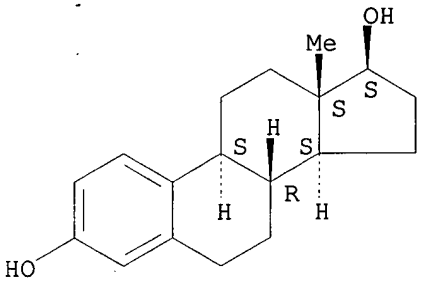
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



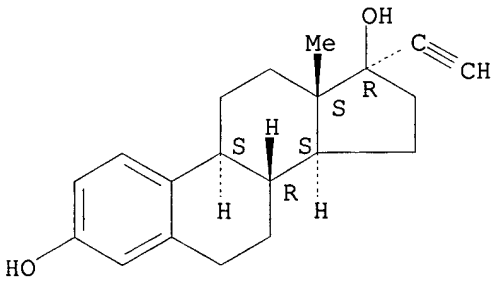

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



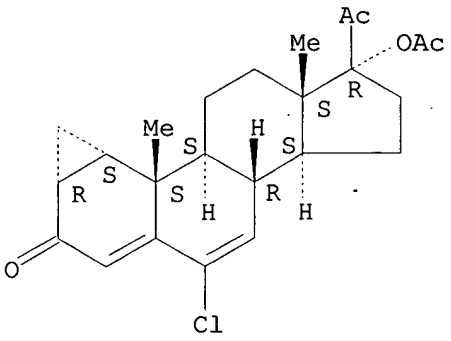

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



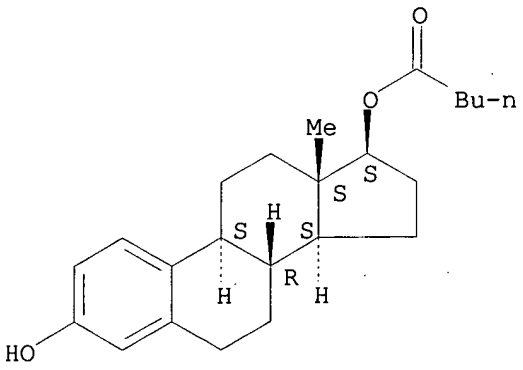

RN 427-51-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 17-(acetyloxy)-6-chloro-
1,2-dihydro-, (1.beta.,2.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



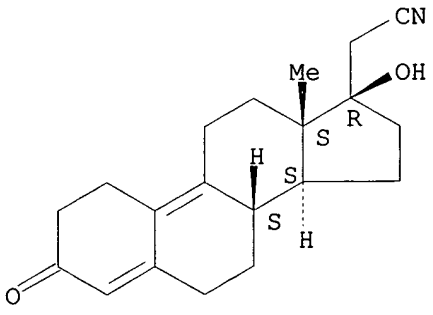

RN 979-32-8 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, 17-pentanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 65928-58-7 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-4,9-diene-21-nitrile, 17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

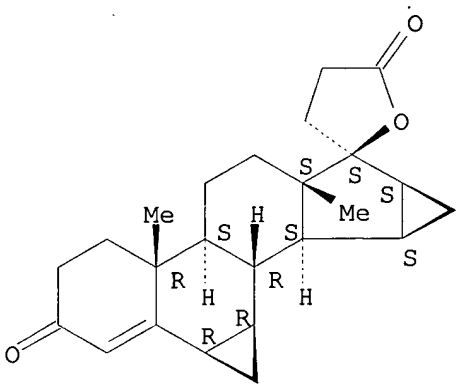
Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-

furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



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L15 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
AN 1998:369642 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800369642
TI Adrenergic receptors in **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**. II. Neutrophil beta2-adrenergic receptors: Gs protein coupling, phase of menstrual cycle and prediction of luteal phase symptom severity.
AU Gurguis, George N. M. (1); Yonkers, Kimberly A.; Blakeley, Jaishri E.; Phan, Stephanie P.; Williams, Anita; Rush, A. John
CS (1) Dep. Veterans Affairs, Laboratory Clin. Neurosci., Mental Health, 4500 South Lancaster Road, Dallas, TX 75216-7167 USA
SO Psychiatry Research, (June 2, 1998) Vol. 79, No. 1, pp. 31-42. ISSN: 0165-1781.
DT Article
LA English
AB Abnormal beta2-adrenergic receptor coupling to Gs protein is implicated in depressive disorders. **Steroid** hormones and antidepressants modulate beta-adrenergic receptor coupling, which may relate to the therapeutic efficacy of antidepressants. We examined beta2-adrenergic receptors in 18 patients with **premenstrual dysphoric disorder** (**PMDD**), in 15 control subjects during the follicular phase and in 12 patients during late luteal phase. Antagonist-measured receptor density, agonist-measured receptor density in the high- and low-conformational states and agonist affinity to both states were measured. Coupling indices to Gs protein were determined from agonist-displacement experiments. Follicular beta2-adrenergic receptor density was higher in patients than in control subjects, with a trend for higher receptor density in the high-conformational state. The phase of menstrual cycle had no effect on beta2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Exploratory correlations showed that the KL/KH ratio was related to anxiety ratings in control subjects and %RH was correlated with symptom severity in patients. In patients, follicular beta2-adrenergic receptor binding measures were correlated with luteal symptom severity. These findings suggest abnormal beta2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Further exploration of the role of beta-adrenergic receptor kinase, sex **steroid** hormones and antidepressants on beta-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD** is warranted.
CC Psychiatry - Psychopathology; Psychodynamics and Therapy *21002
Circadian Rhythms and Other Periodic Cycles *07200
Biophysics - Membrane Phenomena *10508
Reproductive System - Pathology *16506
Endocrine System - Gonads and Placenta *17006
Endocrine System - Neuroendocrinology *17020
Nervous System - Physiology and Biochemistry *20504
Psychiatry - Psychophysiology *21003
BC Hominidae 86215
IT Major Concepts
Psychiatry (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
IT Diseases
anxiety: behavioral and mental disorders; depression: behavioral and

mental disorders; **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**: behavioral and mental disorders

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
adrenergic receptors; neutrophil beta-2-adrenergic receptors; G-s protein

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
luteal phase prediction; menstrual cycle phase; G-S protein coupling

ORGN Super Taxa
Hominidae: Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia

ORGN Organism Name
human (Hominidae): patient

ORGN Organism Superterms
Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

=> d all 4

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 1999 BIOSIS
AN 1990:113143 BIOSIS
DN BA89:62634
TI EFFECTS OF SYNESTROL ON THE COURSE OF A MYODYSTROPHIC PROCESS IN DUCHENNE'S MYODYSTROPHY.
AU ZAVADENKO N N; KAMENNYKH L N
CS DEP. NERV. DIS., PEDIATR. FAC., N.I. PIROGOV SECOND MOSC. MED. INST., MOSCOW, USSR.
SO ZH NEVROPATOL PSIKHIATR IM S S KORSAKOVA, (1989) 89 (8), 41-45.
CODEN: ZNPIAP. ISSN: 0044-4588.
FS BA; OLD
LA Russian
AB Therapeutic effect of synestrol wass investigated in 15 patients with progressive muscular dystrophy of Duchenne (**PMDD**) aged 7 to 10 years, at stage II of the disease. The drug was given orally 1 mg twice a day for 3 weeks. Control group consisted of 14 patients with **PMDD** aged 7 to 9 years. By the end of the course a relief of motor constraint was noted in 10 patients with functional test improved, tendon reflexes increased. The results of clinico-electromyographic investigation performed 6 months after the synestrol withdrawal evidenced progressive course of the disease, though its rate was significantly lower in synestrol-treated group. The treatment did not produce considerable changes in the baseline hormonal profile (gonadotropins, prolactin, sexual **steroids**).
CC Genetics and Cytogenetics - Human *03508
Biochemical Studies - Sterols and Steroids 10067
Pathology, General and Miscellaneous - Therapy *12512
Muscle - General; Methods 17501
Muscle - Pathology *17506
Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Pharmacology - Endocrine System *22016
Pharmacology - Muscle System *22022
BC Hominidae 86215
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CHILD HORMONE-DRUG ELECTROMYOGRAM
RN 84-16-2Q, 130-80-3Q (SYNESTROL)

=> d all 5

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 6 MEDLINE
AN 1998339446 MEDLINE
DN 98339446
TI Adrenergic receptors in **premenstrual dysphoric disorder**. II. Neutrophil beta2-adrenergic receptors: Gs protein coupling, phase of menstrual cycle and prediction of luteal phase symptom severity.
AU Gurguis G N; Yonkers K A; Blakeley J E; Phan S P; Williams A; Rush A J
CS The Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA.
SO PSYCHIATRY RESEARCH, (1998 Jun 2) 79 (1) 31-42.
Journal code: QC4. ISSN: 0165-1781.
CY Ireland
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199812
AB Abnormal beta2-adrenergic receptor coupling to Gs protein is implicated in depressive disorders. **Steroid** hormones and antidepressants modulate beta-adrenergic receptor coupling, which may relate to the therapeutic efficacy of antidepressants. We examined beta2-adrenergic receptors in 18 patients with **premenstrual dysphoric disorder** (**PMDD**), in 15 control subjects during the follicular phase and in 12 patients during late luteal phase. Antagonist-measured receptor density, agonist-measured receptor density in the high- and low-conformational states and agonist affinity to both states were measured. Coupling indices to Gs protein were determined from agonist-displacement experiments. Follicular beta2-adrenergic receptor density was higher in patients than in control subjects, with a trend for higher receptor density in the high-conformational state. The phase of menstrual cycle had no effect on beta2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Exploratory correlations showed that the K(L)/K(H) ratio was related to anxiety ratings in control subjects and %R(H) was correlated with symptom severity in patients. In patients, follicular beta2-adrenergic receptor binding measures were correlated with luteal symptom severity. These findings suggest abnormal beta2-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD**. Further exploration of the role of beta-adrenergic receptor kinase, sex **steroid** hormones and antidepressants on beta-adrenergic receptor regulation in **PMDD** is warranted.
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Support, U.S. Gov't, Non-P.H.S.
Adult
Anxiety: BL, blood
*Anxiety: PP, physiopathology
Case-Control Studies
Depression: BL, blood
*Depression: PP, physiopathology
Follicular Phase: PH, physiology
*G-Proteins: PH, physiology
Iodine Radioisotopes: DU, diagnostic use
Irritable Mood: PH, physiology
Luteal Phase: PH, physiology

Middle Age
Pindolol: AA, analogs & derivatives
Pindolol: DU, diagnostic use
Premenstrual Syndrome: BL, blood
*Premenstrual Syndrome: PP, physiopathology
Protein Binding: PH, physiology
Radioligand Assay
Receptors, Adrenergic, beta-2: CH, chemistry
*Receptors, Adrenergic, beta-2: PH, physiology
Regression Analysis
Severity of Illness Index
Up-Regulation (Physiology): PH, physiology
RN 13523-86-9 (Pindolol); 83498-72-0 (Iodocyanopindolol)
CN 0 (G-Proteins); 0 (Iodine Radioisotopes); 0 (Receptors, Adrenergic, beta-2)

=> d all 6

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 6 MEDLINE
AN 90071258 MEDLINE
DN 90071258
TI [Effect of sinestrol on the course of the myodystrophic process in progressive Duchenne muscular dystrophy].
Issledovanie vliianiia sinestrola na techenie miodistrofi- cheskogo protsessa pri progressiruiushchei myshechnoi distrofii Diushenna.
AU Zavadenko N N; Kamennykh L N
SO ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA, (1989) 89 (8) 41-5.
Journal code: Y9Y. ISSN: 0044-4588.
CY USSR
DT (CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA Russian
FS Priority Journals
EM 199003
AB Therapeutic effect of sinestrol was investigated in 15 patients with progressive muscular dystrophy of Duchenne (**PMDD**) aged 7 to 10 years, at stage II of the disease. The drug was given orally 1 mg twice a day for 3 weeks. Control group consisted of 14 patients with **PMDD** aged 7 to 9 years. By the end of the course a several relief of motor constraint was noted in 10 patients with functional tests improved, tendon reflexes increased. The results of clinico-electromyographic investigation performed 6 months after the sinestrol withdrawal evidenced progressive course of the disease, though its rate was significantly lower in sinestrol-treated group. The treatment did not produce considerable changes in the baseline hormonal profile (gonadotropins, prolactin, sexual **steroids**).
CT Check Tags: Female; Human; Male
Administration, Oral
Child
Clinical Trials
*Dienestrol: AD, administration & dosage
Drug Administration Schedule
English Abstract
*Muscle Contraction: DE, drug effects
*Muscular Dystrophy: DT, drug therapy
Muscular Dystrophy: PP, physiopathology
*Phenols: AD, administration & dosage
Time Factors
RN 84-17-3 (Dienestrol)
CN 0 (Phenols)

=> D ALL

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 1999 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1998-388787 [34] WPIDS
DNC C1998-117708
TI Use of **gestagens** to treat pre-menstrual dysphoric disorders, - including **drospirenone, cyproterone acetate** and **dienogest**, preferably in combination with ethynyl oestradiol or oestrogen sulphamate, oestradiol, oestradiol valerate or other oestradiol ester(s).
DC B01
IN NASHED, N
PA (SCHD) SCHERING AG
CYC 79
PI DE 19654609 A1 19980625 (199834)* 4p A61K031-57
WO 9827929 A2 19980702 (199834) DE A61K000-00
RW: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW
W: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DK EE ES FI GB GE GH HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZW
AU 9859810 A 19980717 (199848) A61K038-00
ADT DE 19654609 A1 DE 1996-19654609 19961220; WO 9827929 A2 WO 1997-DE3032 19971222; AU 9859810 A AU 1998-59810 19971222
FDT AU 9859810 A Based on WO 9827929
PRAI DE 1996-19654609 19961220
IC ICM A61K000-00; A61K031-57; A61K038-00
ICS A61K031-565
AB DE 19654609 A UPAB: 19980916
Use of **gestagens** to treat pre-menstrual dysphoric disorders ( **PMDD**) is new.
(UUSEU)
**Gestagens** are used during the luteal phase of the female menstrual cycle.
The dosage 0.5-5 mg/day **drospirenone**, 0.010-0.05 mg/day ethynyl oestradiol, 1.0-3.0 mg/day oestradiol.
(UPREFERRED MATERIALSU)
**Drospirenone, cyproterone acetate** and **dienogest** are preferred compounds.
The combinations include the synthetic oestrogen ethynyl oestradiol and oestrogen sulphamate, as well as natural oestrogens such as oestradiol, oestradiol valerate or other oestradiol esters.
The luteal phase is defined as days 10-28 of the menstrual cycle.
(UEXAMPLEU)
In a clinical trial it was observed that women taking 3 mg **drospirenone** and 30 mu g ethynyl estradiol (over a 4 cycle period from days 1-21) found significant improvement. (MSS)
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-A02; B14-N14

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:37:43 ON 24 OCT 1999)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:38:24 ON 24 OCT 1999
L1            47 S NASHED N?/AU
L2             1 S L1 AND ?MENSTRU?
L3             0 S L1 AND PMDD
L4             2 S L1 AND ?STEROID?
L5             1 S L1 AND ?GESTAG?
L6             3 S L2-L5
                 SELECT RN L6 1-3

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:39:14 ON 24 OCT 1999

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:39:16 ON 24 OCT 1999

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:39:28 ON 24 OCT 1999
L7            33 S E1-33

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:39:38 ON 24 OCT 1999
L8             3 S L6 AND L7
```

INVENTOR SEARCH

=> d bib abs hitstr

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:430231 HCAPLUS
DN 129:77031
TI Therapeutic **gestagens** for **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder
IN **Nashed, Norman**
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI DE 19654609 | A1 | 19980625 | DE 1996-19654609 | 19961220 |
| WO 9827929 | A2 | 19980702 | WO 1997-DE3032 | 19971222 |
| WO 9827929 | A3 | 19981105 | | |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AU 9859810 | A1 | 19980717 | AU 1998-59810 | 19971222 |

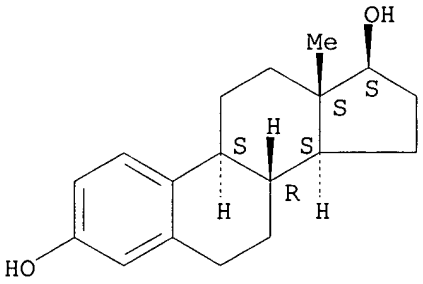
PRAI DE 1996-19654609 19961220
WO 1997-DE3032 19971222

AB **Gestagens** such as drospirenone, cyproterone acetate, and dienogest (optionally in combination with natural or synthetic estrogens such as estradiol or ethynylestradiol) are useful in prepn. of medications for treatment of **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder, possibly owing to their antiandrogenic action. Thus, women with **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder, treated daily with 3 mg drospirenone and 30 .mu.g ethynylestradiol orally on days 1-21 of the **menstrual** cycle for 4-6 cycles, showed a lessening of symptoms related to mood, appetite, sleep, etc.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies **50-28-2D**, Estradiol, esters **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **427-51-0**, Cyproterone acetate **979-32-8**, Estradiol valerate **65928-58-7**, Dienogest **67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic **gestagens** for **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder)

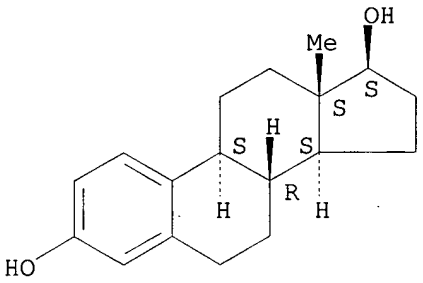
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



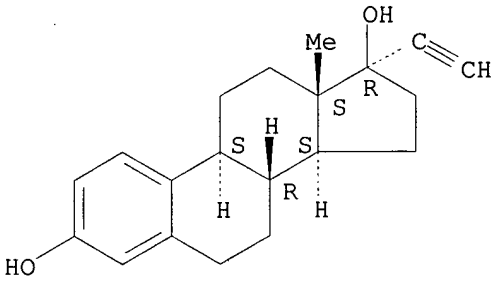

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



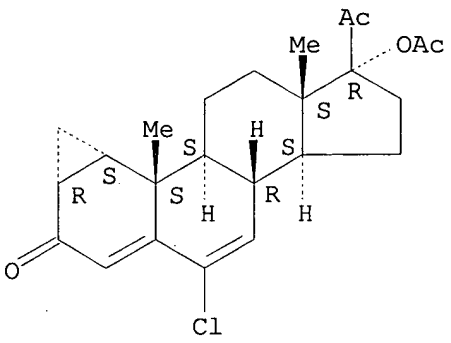

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



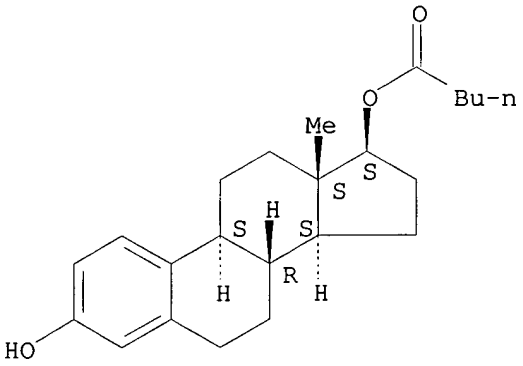

RN 427-51-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 17-(acetyloxy)-6-chloro-
1,2-dihydro-, (1.beta.,2.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



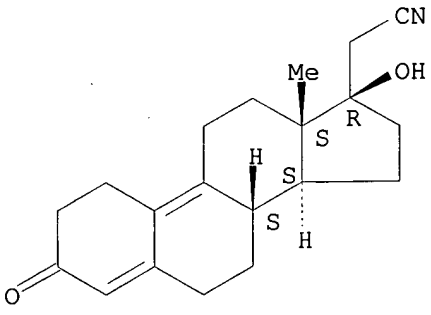

RN 979-32-8 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, 17-pentanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 65928-58-7 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-4,9-diene-21-nitrile, 17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

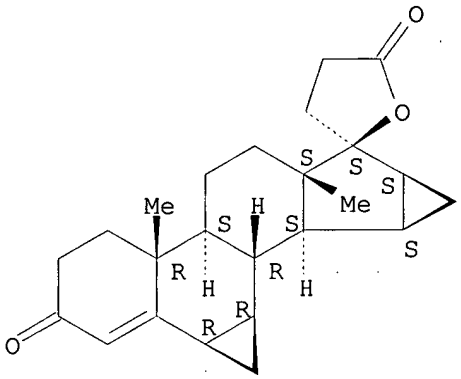
Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-

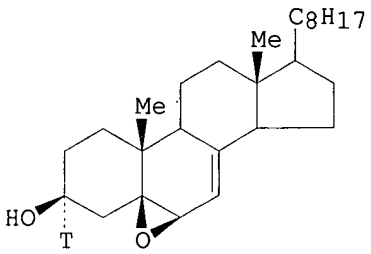
furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

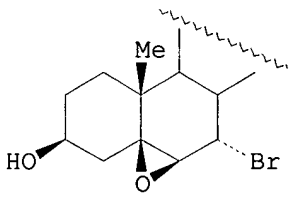


=> d bib abs hitstr 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1986:572837 HCAPLUS
DN 105:172837
TI Synthesis of tritium labeled 7-dehydrocholesterol 5.beta.,6.beta.-oxide
AU Michaud, Dennis P.; **Nashed, Nashaat T.**; Jerina, Donald M.
CS Lab. Bioorg. Chem., Natl. Inst. Arthritis, Diabetes Dig. Kidney Dis., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SO J. Labelled Compd. Radiopharm. (1986), 23(4), 371-6
CODEN: JLCRD4; ISSN: 0362-4803
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 105:172837
GI




I



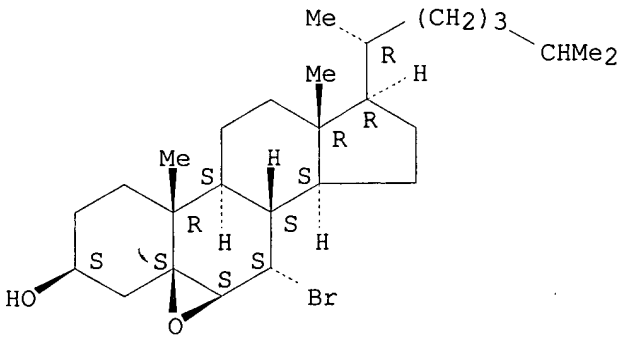

II

AB Tritiated 7-dehydrocholesterol I was prepd. in high specific activity. Thus, 7.alpha.-bromocholesterol II was oxidized to give the corresponding 3-oxo deriv., which underwent borotritide redn. in a special buffer-org. solvent system to minimize undesired rearrangement to regenerated the 3.beta.-hydroxyl group. Base-assisted elimination produced I.

IT **95841-70-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(oxidn. and dehydrobromination of)

RN 95841-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

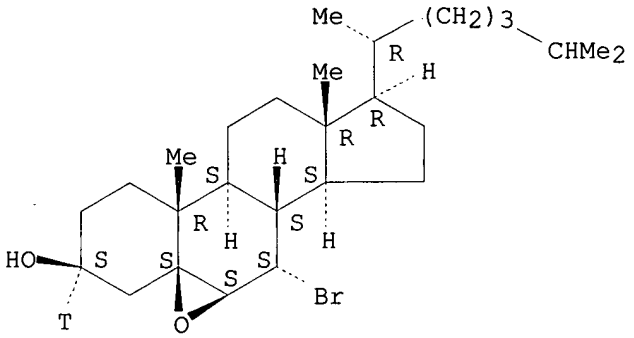
Absolute stereochemistry.




Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

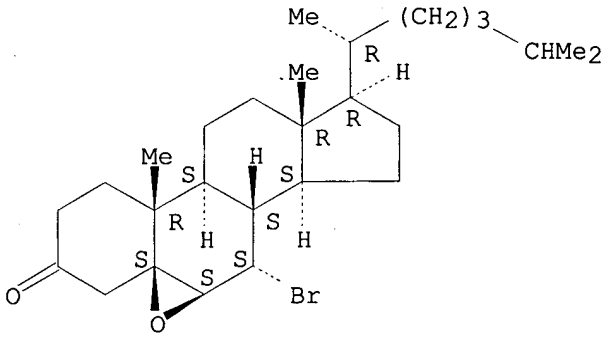
IT **104825-85-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and dehydrobromination of)
RN 104825-85-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-t-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-,
(3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




IT **104825-82-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and hydride redn. of)
RN 104825-82-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-one, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

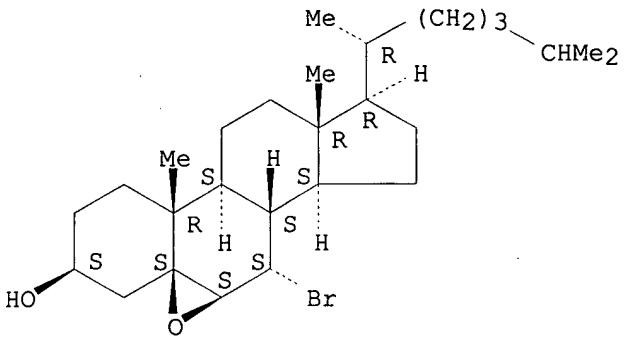
Absolute stereochemistry.




IT **95841-70-6P 95841-71-7P 104825-83-4P**
**104825-84-5P 104825-86-7P 104825-87-8P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 95841-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

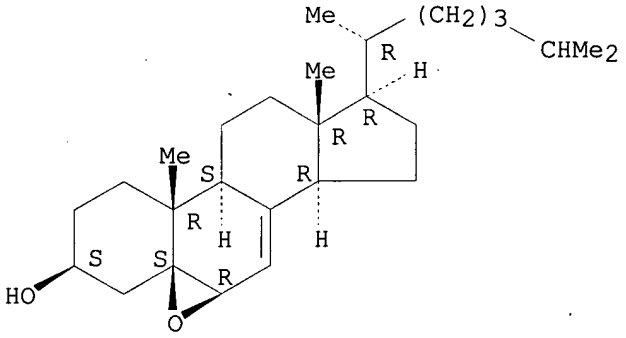
Absolute stereochemistry.

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488



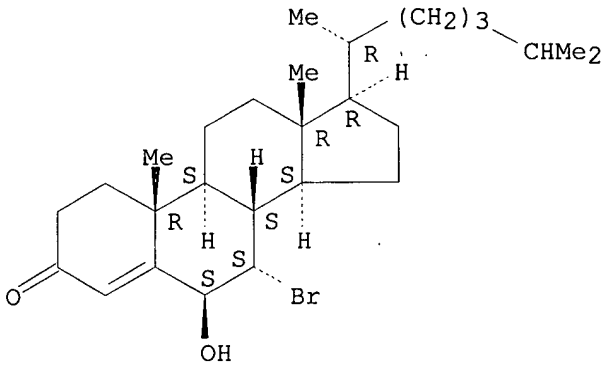

RN 95841-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-en-3-ol, 5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



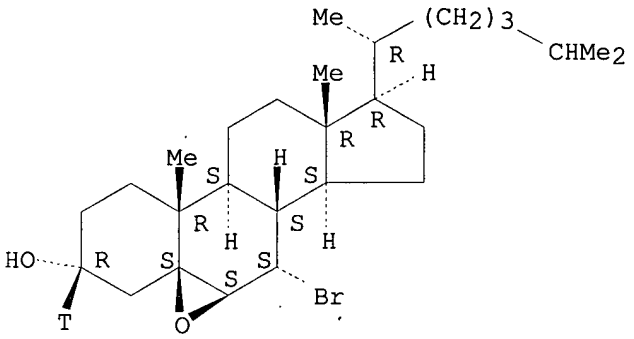

RN 104825-83-4 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-4-en-3-one, 7-bromo-6-hydroxy-, (6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



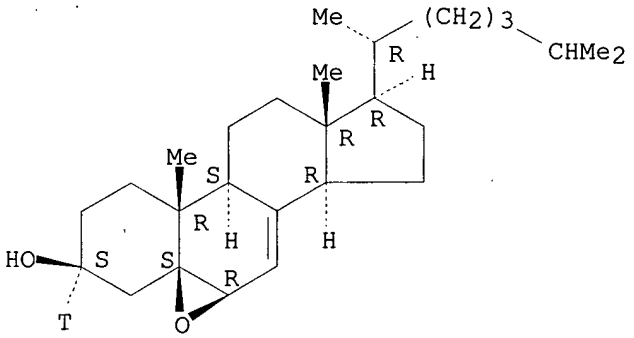
RN 104825-84-5 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-t-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (3.alpha.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



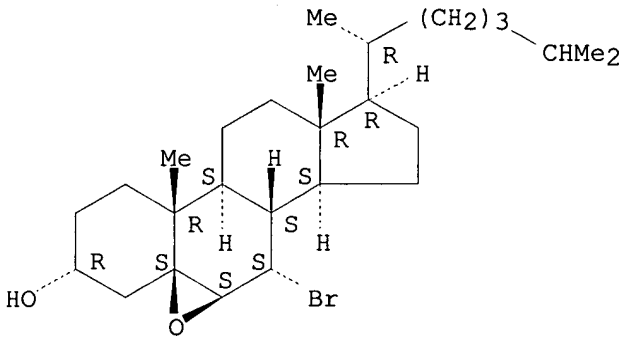

RN 104825-86-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-en-3-t-3-ol, 5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 104825-87-8 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (3.alpha.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.


Me
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CHMe2
R
H
Me
R
R
Me
S
H
S
R
H
S
H
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S
S
HO
Br
O

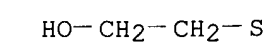
=> d bib abs hitstr 3

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1985:221097 HCAPLUS
DN 102:221097
TI Stereoselective synthesis and solvolytic behavior of the isomeric 7-dehydrocholesterol 5,6-oxides
AU Michaud, Dennis P.; **Nashed, Nashaat T.**; Jerina, Donald M.
CS Lab. Bioorg. Chem., NIADDK, Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SO J. Org. Chem. (1985), 50(11), 1835-40
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 102:221097
GI

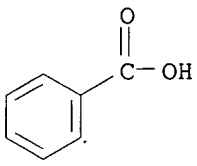
* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Cholesterol oxide hydrolase is a mammalian enzyme which catalyzes the hydration of 5-unsatd. sterol oxides to 5,6-glycols in the liver, and isomeric 7-dehydrocholesterol 5,6-oxides were prepd. as mechanistic probes of the action of the enzyme. Direct epoxidn. of 7-dehydrocholesterol with 3-ClC6H4C(O)O2H in the presence of aq. buffer stereoselectively gave 89% .alpha.-oxide I. Synthesis of the .beta.-oxide II was more difficult in that formation of an intermediate bromohydrin with appropriate stereochem. proved unsatisfactory, but 7.alpha.-bromocholesteryl benzoate undergoes selective .beta.-epoxidn. and subsequent treatment with KOCMe3 to give II. Both epoxides undergo cis addn. of BzOH in CHCl3 at the allylic carbon C-6 and trans addn. of HSCH2CH2OH in base at the same position. Aq. acid hydrolysis of I produced triol III and diene diol IV, which can further dehydrate to the trienol V. Under identical conditions II hydrolyzes to glycol VI. Both epoxides, particularly the .beta.-oxide II, were effective inhibitors of cholesterol oxide hydrolase.

IT **60-24-2 65-85-0**, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(addn. reactions of, with epoxycholestenol isomers)
RN 60-24-2 HCAPLUS
CN Ethanol, 2-mercapto- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

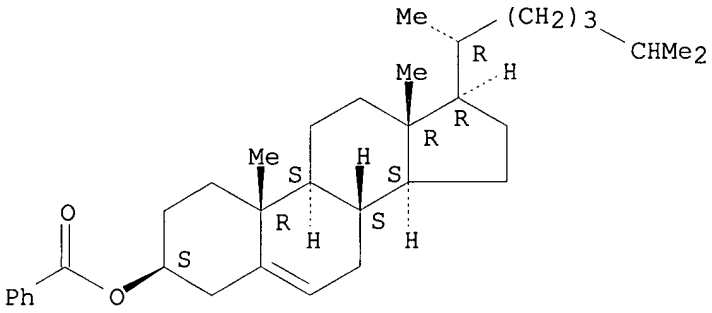


RN 65-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid (7CI, 8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



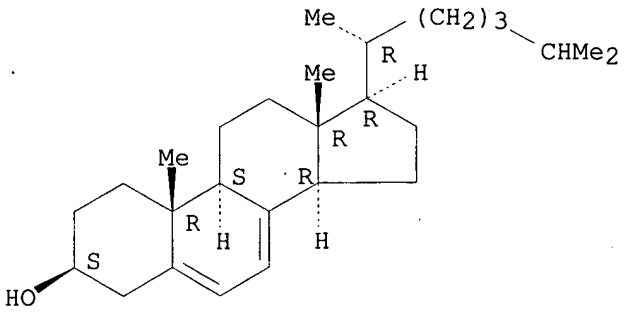
IT **604-32-0**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(allylic bromination of)
RN 604-32-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol (3.beta.)-, benzoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



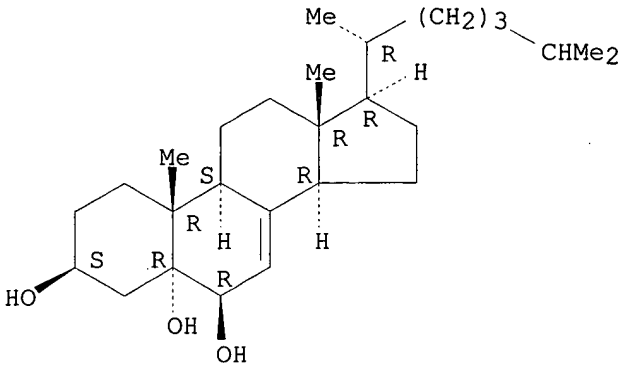
IT **434-16-2**
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(epoxidn. of)
RN 434-16-2 HCAPLUS
CN Cholesta-5,7-dien-3-ol, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



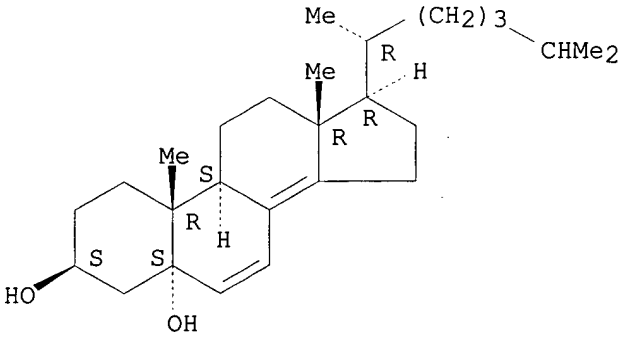
IT **15361-40-7P 95841-67-1P 95841-68-2P**
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation)
(formation of, by hydrolysis of epoxycholestenol)
RN 15361-40-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5,6-triol, (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



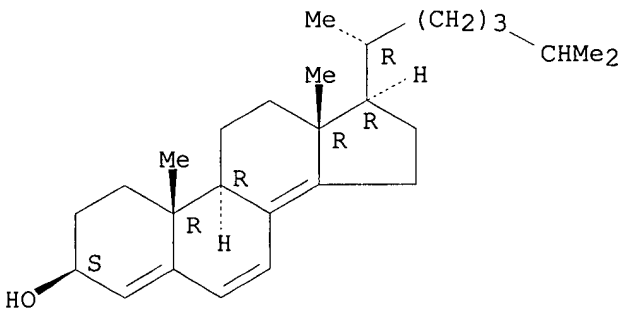

RN 95841-67-1 HCAPLUS
CN Cholesta-6,8(14)-diene-3,5-diol, (3.beta.,5.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 95841-68-2 HCAPLUS
CN Cholesta-4,6,8(14)-trien-3-ol, (3.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



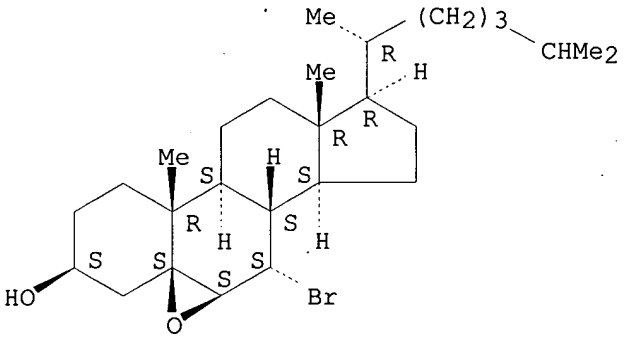

IT **55467-47-5**

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

RL: PROC (Process)
(inhibition of, by epoxycholestenol isomer)
RN 55467-47-5 HCAPLUS
CN Hydratase, cholesterol 5.alpha.,6.alpha.-epoxide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

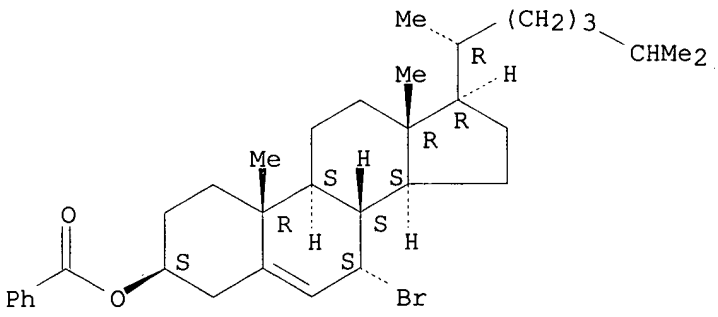
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **95841-70-6P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and debromination and dehydrobromination of)
RN 95841-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



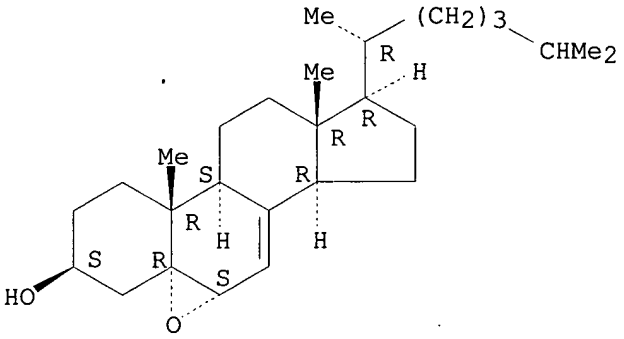

IT **26048-46-4P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and epoxidn. of)
RN 26048-46-4 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-5-en-3-ol, 7-bromo-, benzoate, (3.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



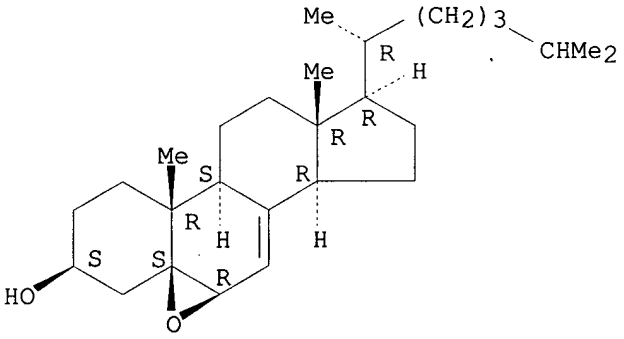

IT **95841-65-9P 95841-71-7P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and hydrolysis and addn. reactions of)
RN 95841-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-en-3-ol, 5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



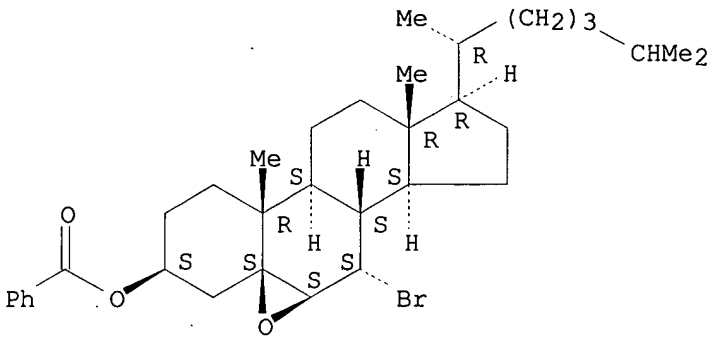

RN 95841-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-en-3-ol, 5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



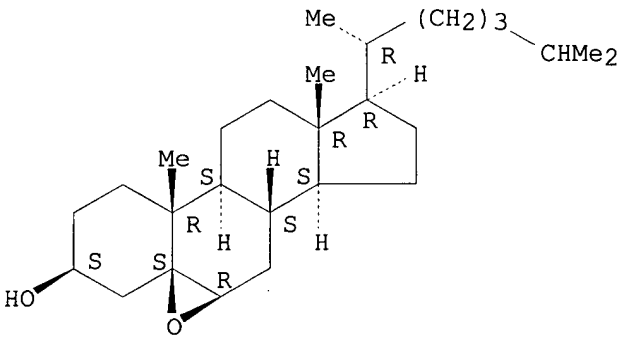

IT **95841-69-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. and sapon. of)
RN 95841-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 7-bromo-5,6-epoxy-, benzoate,
(3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.,7.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



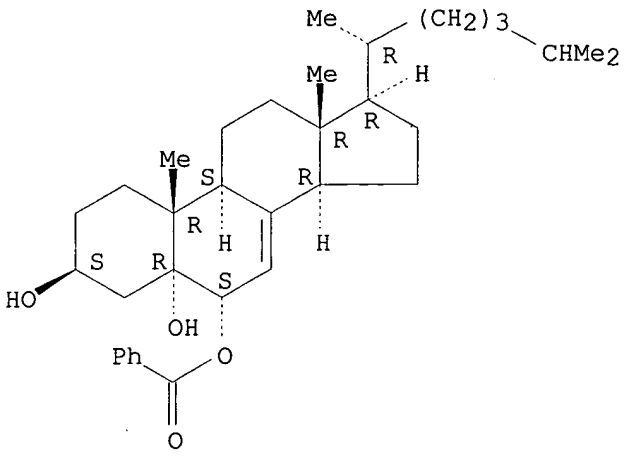

IT **4025-59-6P 63139-17-3P 95841-66-0P**
**95841-72-8P 95841-73-9P 95841-74-0P**
**95864-11-2P 95910-37-5P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(prepn. of)
RN 4025-59-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 5,6-epoxy-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



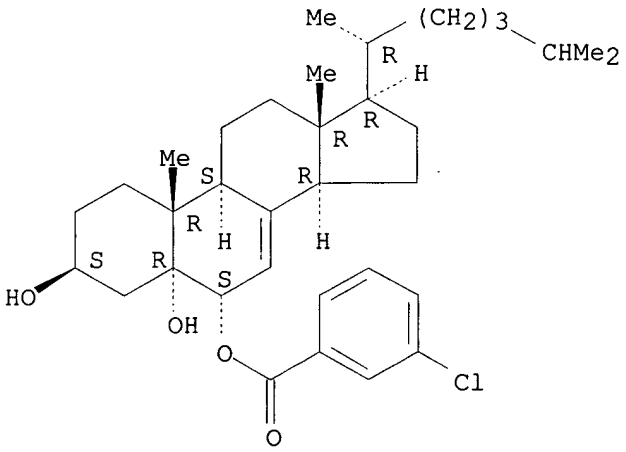

RN 63139-17-3 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5,6-triol, 6-benzoate, (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



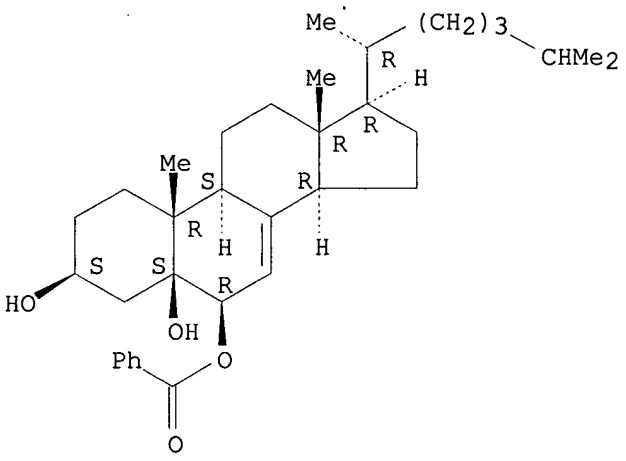

RN 95841-66-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5,6-triol, 6-(3-chlorobenzoate), (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



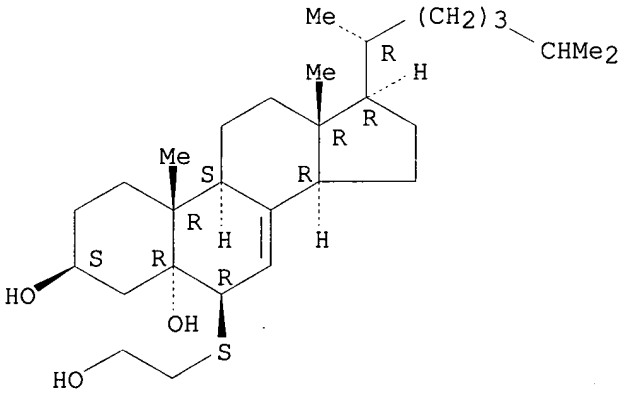

RN 95841-72-8 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5,6-triol, 6-benzoate, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



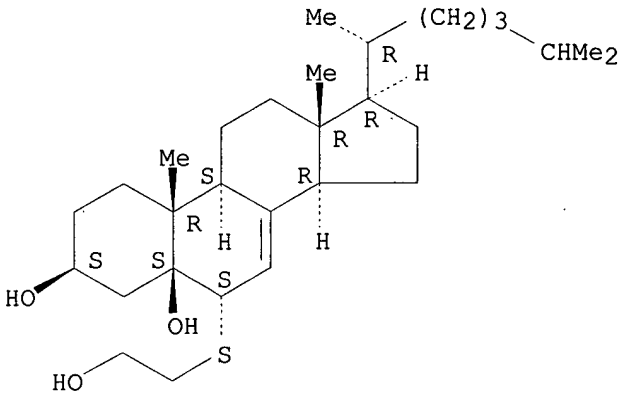

RN 95841-73-9 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5-diol, 6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)thio]-, (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



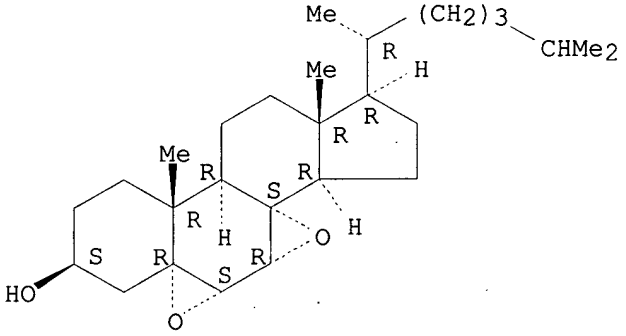

RN 95841-74-0 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-7-ene-3,5-diol, 6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)thio]-, (3.beta.,5.beta.,6.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



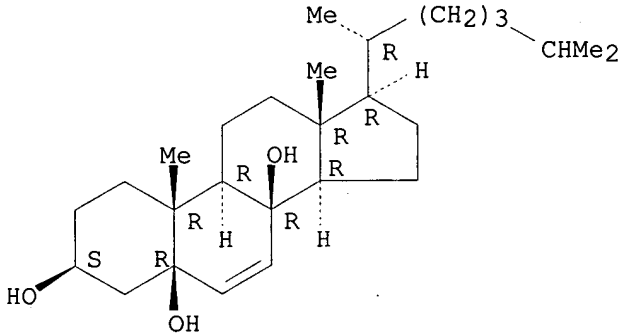
RN 95864-11-2 HCAPLUS
CN Cholestan-3-ol, 5,6:7,8-diepoxy-, (3.beta.,5.alpha.,6.alpha.,7.alpha.,8.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 95910-37-5 HCAPLUS
CN Cholest-6-ene-3,5,8-triol, (3.beta.,5.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

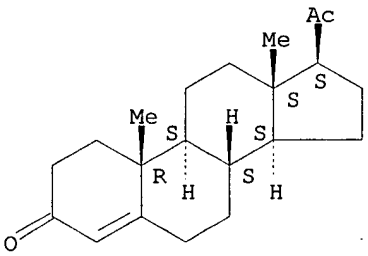


Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

=> d bib abs hitstr 1

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:362399 HCAPLUS
DN 131:28058
TI Uses of progesterone in clinical practice
AU Warren, Michelle P.; Shantha, Shanmugan
CS Departments of Medicine and Obstetrics and Gynecology College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, NY, USA
SO Int. J. Fertil. Womens Med. (1999), 44(2), 96-103
CODEN: IJWMFW
PB Medical Science Publishing International
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 19 refs. Progesterone is the natural **progestagen** produced by the corpus luteum during the luteal phase. It is absorbed when administered orally, but is greater than 90% metabolized during the first hepatic pass. This greatly limits the efficacy of once-daily administration and also results in unphysiol. high levels of progesterone metabolites, particularly those reduced at the 5-a position. These metabolites can cause dizziness and drowsiness to the point of preventing the operation of a motor vehicle. Synthetic progestins, such as medroxyprogesterone acetate and norethindrone acetate (NETA), have been specifically designed to resist enzymic degrdn. and remain active after oral administration. However, these compds. exert undesirable effects on the liver and often cause severe psychol. side effects. The permeability of the skin does not allow for administration of progesterone in the quantities normally produced by the corpus luteum, i.e., up to 25 mg/day during the mid-luteal phase. To avoid this problem, synthetic progestins such as NETA have been administered transdermally. These compds., though, just like synthetic **estrogens** administered non-orally, retain undesirable hepatic effects even when administered transdermally. Transvaginal administration of progesterone is a practical non-oral route available for administering progesterone. Early experience was gained with vaginal suppositories, which lack manufg. controls. Recently, a new progesterone gel formulation has been designed for vaginal use. The clin. acceptability of this product has been enhanced by the bioadhesive characteristics of its polycarbophil-based gel, which conveys controlled and sustained-released properties. Investigations have shown that because of local direct vagina-to-uterus transport, which results in a preferential uterine uptake of progesterone, this formulation given in conjunction with physiol. amts. of **estradiol** produces endometrial changes similar to those seen in the luteal phase, despite plasma progesterone levels that remain subphysiol. Studies in infertility show that vaginal progesterone in this form allows secretory transformation of the endometrium and the development of pregnancy despite providing low systemic progesterone concns. Fewer side effects occur when used for hormone replacement than typically encountered with progestins and oral progesterone. Uses in patients with infertility and hypoestrogenism and secondary amenorrhea are reviewed.
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(uses of progesterone in women with gynecol. disorders)
RN 57-83-0 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Dennerstein, L; Br J Med 1985, V290, P1617 MEDLINE
(3) Freeman, E; Clin Pharmacol 1992, V33, P293 MEDLINE
(4) Panay, N; Hum Reprod Update 1997, V3(2), P159 HCAPLUS
(5) Ross, D; Am J Obstet Gynecol 1997, V177, P937 HCAPLUS
(6) Warren, M; Am J Obstet Gynecol 1999, V180, P42 HCAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ind

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
CC 2-0 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
ST review progesterone progestogens gynecol disorder
IT **Ovarian cycle**
(**premenstrual syndrome**; uses of progesterone in women with gynecol. disorders)
IT Amenorrhea
Drug delivery systems
Hormone replacement therapy
(uses of progesterone in women with gynecol. disorders)
IT Progestogens
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(uses of progesterone in women with gynecol. disorders)
IT **57-83-0**, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(uses of progesterone in women with gynecol. disorders)

=> d bib abs hitstr 2

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:849296 HCAPLUS
DN 123:266109
TI Transdermal therapeutic systems containing sex steroids
IN Lipp, Ralph; Guenther, Clemens; Riedl, Jutta; Taeuber, Ulrich
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

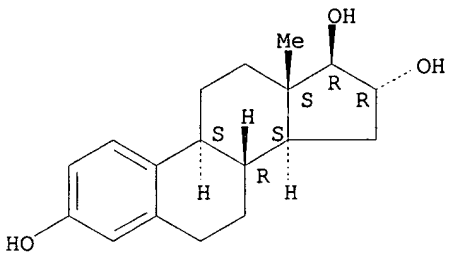
| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 4405898 | A1 | 19950824 | DE 1994-4405898 | 19940218 |
| | CA 2183543 | AA | 19950824 | CA 1995-2183543 | 19950209 |
| | WO 9522322 | A1 | 19950824 | WO 1995-EP483 | 19950209 |
| | W: AU, CA, HU, JP, KR, NO, NZ, RU, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | AU 9517066 | A1 | 19950904 | AU 1995-17066 | 19950209 |
| | EP 744944 | A1 | 19961204 | EP 1995-908925 | 19950209 |
| | EP 744944 | B1 | 19991103 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | HU 74876 | A2 | 19970228 | HU 1996-2283 | 19950209 |
| | JP 09508912 | T2 | 19970909 | JP 1995-521561 | 19950209 |
| | AT 186213 | E | 19991115 | AT 1995-908925 | 19950209 |
| | ES 2140658 | T3 | 20000301 | ES 1995-908925 | 19950209 |
| | AU 9896967 | A1 | 19990211 | AU 1998-96967 | 19981208 |
| | AU 724308 | B2 | 20000914 | | |
| PRAI | DE 1994-4405898 | A | 19940218 | | |
| | AU 1995-17066 | A3 | 19950209 | | |
| | WO 1995-EP483 | W | 19950209 | | |

AB Transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids (other than 3-ketodesogestrel) are described which include di-Me isosorbide as solvent to improve the skin penetration of the steroid. Systems contg. nonflowable gels are excluded. Thus, gestoden 5.0 and di-Me isosorbide 10.0 g were dissolved in 170 g of a 50% soln. of poly(acrylic acid) adhesive in acetone/benzine and the soln. was spread on a polyester film to a d. of 100 g/m2 (after drying).

IT **50-27-1**, Estriol **50-27-1D**, Estriol, esters
**50-28-2**, **Estradiol**, biological studies **50-28-2D**
, **Estradiol**, esters **51-98-9**, Norethisterone acetate
**57-63-6**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol **57-63-6D**,
17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol, esters **68-22-4**, Norethisterone
**72-33-3**, Mestranol **72-33-3D**, Mestranol, esters
**797-63-7**, Levonorgestrel **54024-22-5**, Desogestrel
**60282-87-3**, Gestodene **116229-13-1 116229-13-1D**
, esters **135768-83-1 135768-83-1D**, esters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)

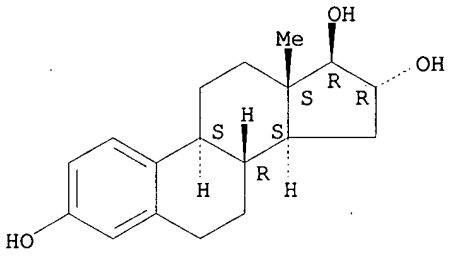
RN 50-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



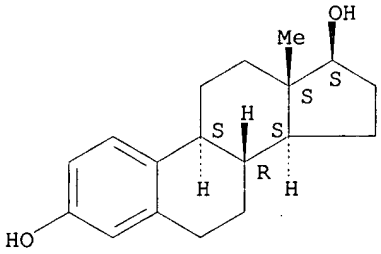

RN 50-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



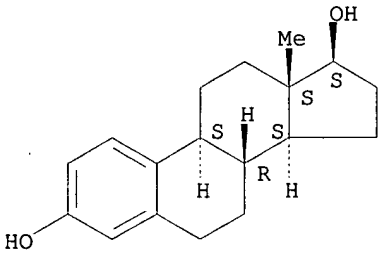

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



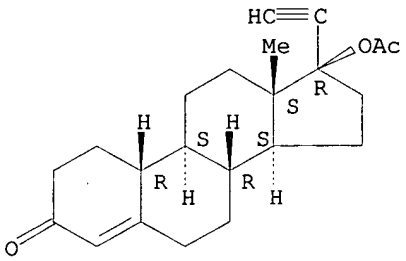

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



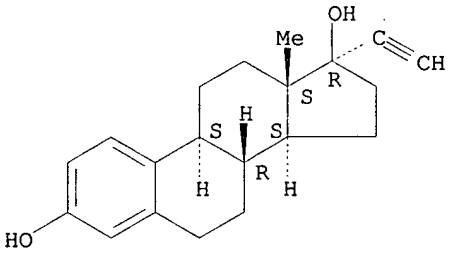
RN 51-98-9 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one, 17-(acetyloxy)-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



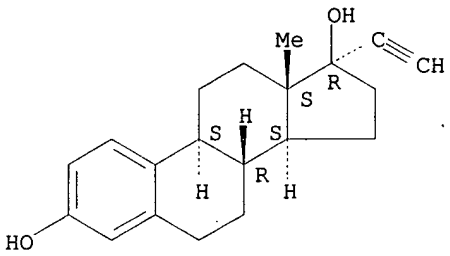
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



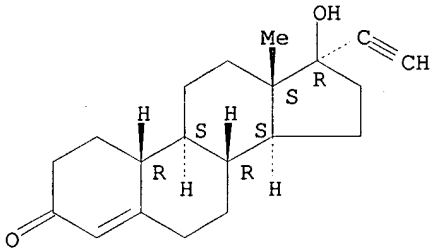
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



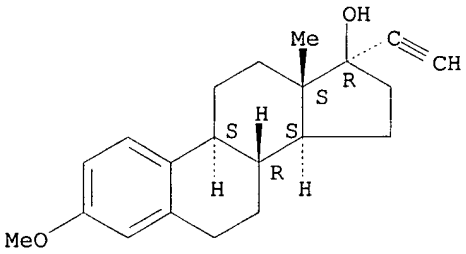

RN 68-22-4 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one, 17-hydroxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



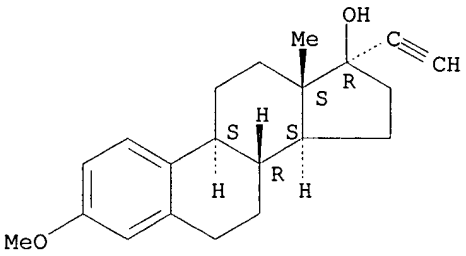

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



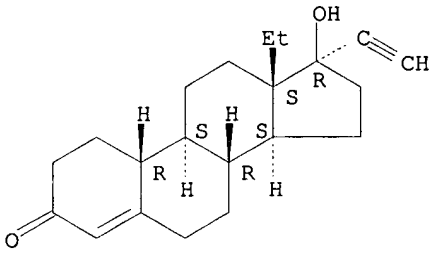

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



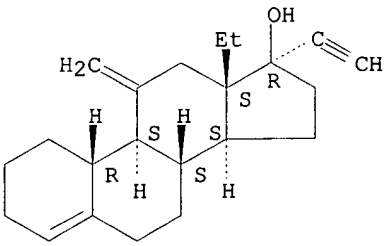

RN 797-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN 18,19-Dinorpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one, 13-ethyl-17-hydroxy-, (17.alpha.)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



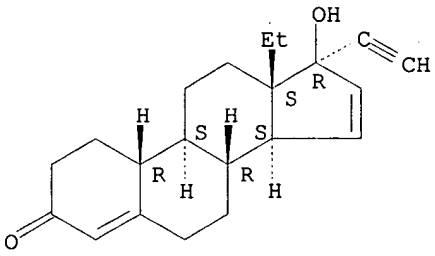

RN 54024-22-5 HCAPLUS
CN 18,19-Dinorpregn-4-en-20-yn-17-ol, 13-ethyl-11-methylene-, (17.alpha.)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



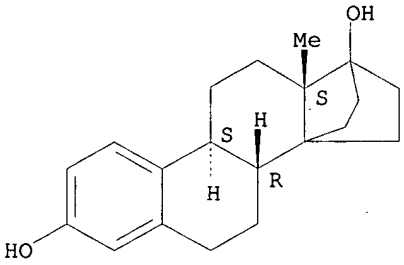

RN 60282-87-3 HCAPLUS
CN 18,19-Dinorpregna-4,15-dien-20-yn-3-one, 13-ethyl-17-hydroxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



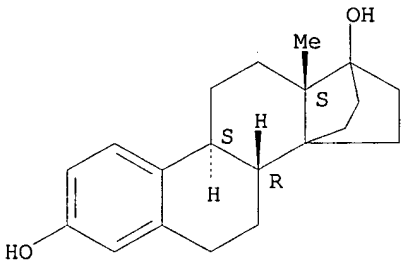

RN 116229-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



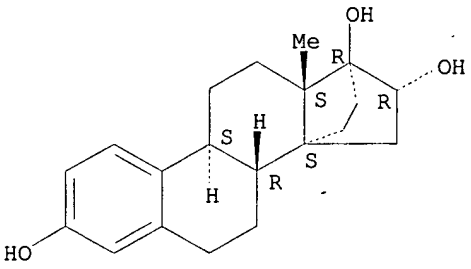

RN 116229-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



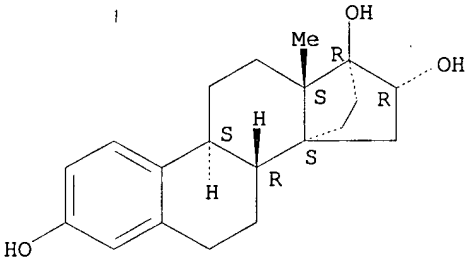

RN 135768-83-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol,
(16.alpha.,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



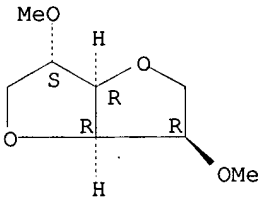

RN 135768-83-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).




IT **5306-85-4**, Dimethyl isosorbide
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
RN 5306-85-4 HCAPLUS
CN D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-2,5-di-O-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d ind 2

L20 ANSWER 2 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-565
ICS A61K031-57; A61K031-34; A61M037-00; A61L015-44; A61K009-70
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST steroid sex hormone transdermal isosorbide
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(**gestagen**-dependent; transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT Ovarian cycle
(regulation and stabilization; transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT Contraceptives
Osteoporosis
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT **Estrogens**
Progestogens
Steroids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT Menopause
(disorder, transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT **Ovarian cycle**
(disorder, **premenstrual syndrome**, transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT Uterus, disease
(endometriosis, transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(transdermal, transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT **50-27-1**, Estriol **50-27-1D**, Estriol, esters **50-28-2**, **Estradiol**, biological studies **50-28-2D**, **Estradiol**, esters **51-98-9**, Norethisterone acetate **57-63-6**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol **57-63-6D**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol, esters **68-22-4**, Norethisterone **72-33-3**, Mestranol **72-33-3D**, Mestranol, esters **797-63-7**, Levonorgestrel **54024-22-5**, Desogestrel **60282-87-3**, Gestodene **116229-13-1** **116229-13-1D**, esters **135768-83-1** **135768-83-1D**, esters
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)
IT **5306-85-4**, Dimethyl isosorbide
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(transdermal therapeutic systems contg. sex steroids)

=> d bib abs hitstr 3

L20 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1994:253388 HCAPLUS
DN 120:253388
TI Transdermal contraceptive containing 3-ketodesogestrel
IN Lipp, Ralph; Guenther, Clemens; Riedl, Jutta; Taeuber, Ulrich
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

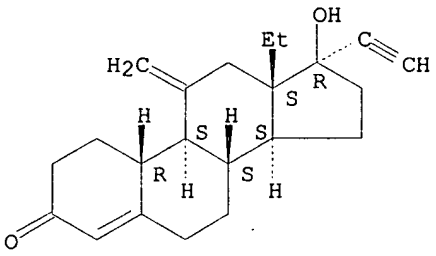
| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9404157 | A1 | 19940303 | WO 1993-EP2224 | 19930819 |
| | W: AU, CA, FI, HU, JP, NO, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | DE 4227989 | A1 | 19940609 | DE 1992-4227989 | 19920821 |
| | EP 655916 | A1 | 19950607 | EP 1993-919108 | 19930819 |
| | EP 655916 | B1 | 19980204 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | HU 69406 | A2 | 19950928 | HU 1995-510 | 19930819 |
| | JP 08500584 | T2 | 19960123 | JP 1993-505908 | 19930819 |
| | AT 162945 | E | 19980215 | AT 1993-919108 | 19930819 |
| | AU 687013 | B2 | 19980219 | AU 1993-49504 | 19930819 |
| | ES 2115071 | T3 | 19980616 | ES 1993-919108 | 19930819 |
| | NO 9500626 | A | 19950220 | NO 1995-626 | 19950220 |
| | FI 9500774 | A | 19950220 | FI 1995-774 | 19950220 |
| PRAI | DE 1992-4227989 | | 19920821 | | |
| | WO 1993-EP2224 | | 19930819 | | |

AB A transdermal contraceptive adhesive patch has a matrix or reservoir contg. 3-ketodesogestrel, optionally combined with .gtoreq.1 **estrogen**. Such transdermal prepns. are also useful for treatment of endometriosis, **gestagen**-dependent tumors, or premenstrual syndrome when free of **estrogens**, and for treatment of climacteric problems, for prevention of osteoporosis, and for regulation and stabilization of the menstrual cycle when combined with **estrogens**. Thus, 3-ketodesogestrel 0.8 and 1,2-propanediol 8.0 were dissolved in silicone adhesive 50% soln. in ligroin 62.4 g, spread on a polyester film to a d. of 40 g/m2, dried, covered with a polyester liner, and cut into 10-cm2 patches.

IT **54048-10-1**, 3-Ketodesogestrel
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal contraceptives contg.)

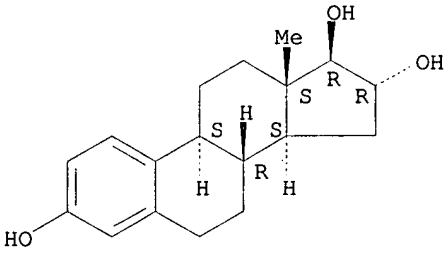
RN 54048-10-1 HCAPLUS
CN 18,19-Dinorpregn-4-en-20-yn-3-one, 13-ethyl-17-hydroxy-11-methylene-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



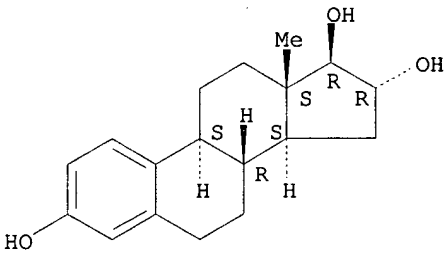
IT **50-27-1**, Estriol **50-27-1D**, Estriol, esters
**50-28-2**, **Estradiol**, biological studies **50-28-2D**
, **Estradiol**, esters **57-63-6**, 17.alpha.-
Ethynylestradiol **57-63-6D**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol, esters
**72-33-3**, Mestranol **72-33-3D**, Mestranol, esters
**116229-13-1 116229-13-1D**, esters **135768-89-7**
**135768-89-7D**, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal contraceptives contg. ketodesogestrel and)
RN 50-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



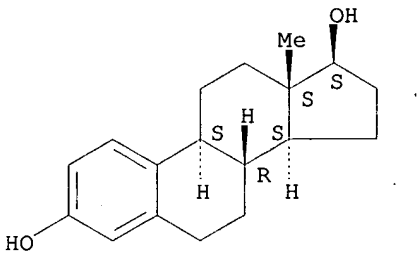
RN 50-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



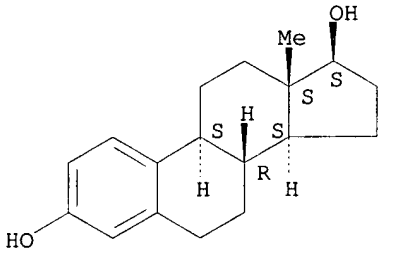
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



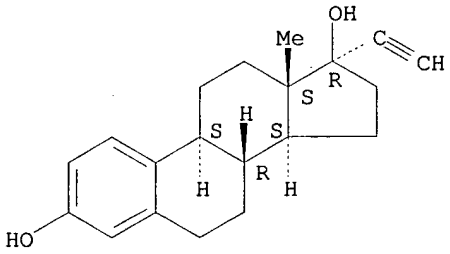

RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



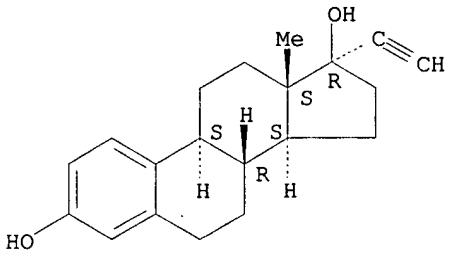

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



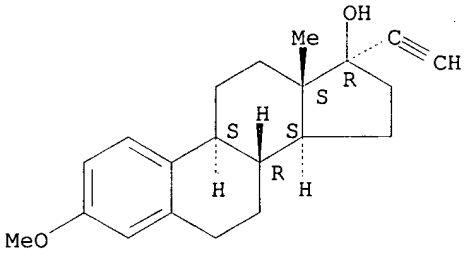

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



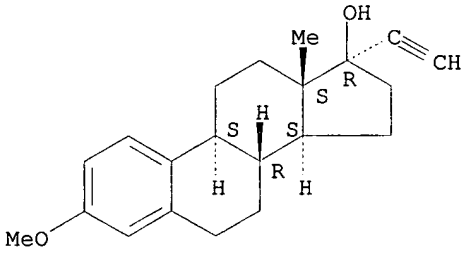

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



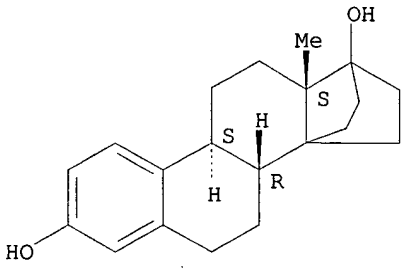

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



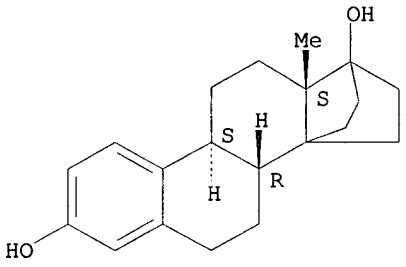

RN 116229-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

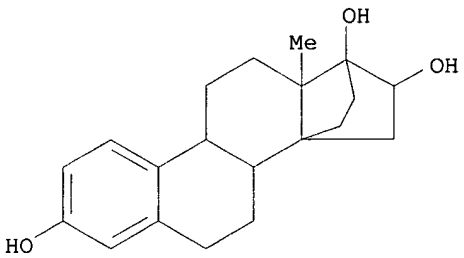



RN 116229-13-1 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

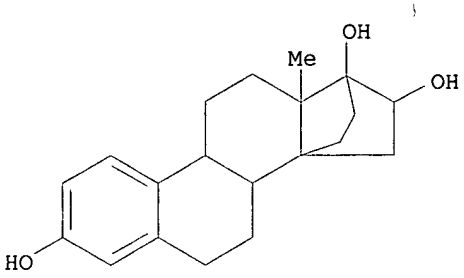
Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 135768-89-7 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol,
(16.beta.,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)




RN 135768-89-7 HCAPLUS
CN 14,21-Cyclo-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol,
(16.beta.,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)


OH
Me
OH
HO

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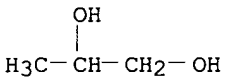
L20 ANSWER 3 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-565
ICS A61K009-70
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
ST transdermal contraceptive ketodesogestrel **estrogen**
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(**gestagen**-dependent, transdermal ketodesogestrel prepns.)
IT Osteoporosis
(prevention of, with transdermal prepn. contg. **estrogen** and ketodesogestrel)
IT Ovarian cycle
(regulation of, with transdermal prepn. contg. **estrogen** and ketodesogestrel)
IT **Estrogens**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal contraceptives contg. ketodesogestrel and)
IT Contraceptives
(transdermal, ketodesogestrel in)
IT Menopause
(treatment of symptoms of, with transdermal prepn. contg. **estrogen** and ketodesogestrel)
IT **Ovarian cycle**
(disorder, **premenstrual syndrome**, treatment of, with transdermal ketodesogestrel prepn.)
IT Uterus, disease
(endometriosis, treatment of, with transdermal ketodesogestrel prepn.)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(transdermal, contraceptive, ketodesogestrel in)
IT **54048-10-1**, 3-Ketodesogestrel
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal contraceptives contg.)
IT **50-27-1**, Estriol **50-27-1D**, Estriol, esters **50-28-2**, **Estradiol**, biological studies **50-28-2D**, **Estradiol**, esters **57-63-6**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol **57-63-6D**, 17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol, esters **72-33-3**, Mestranol **72-33-3D**, Mestranol, esters **116229-13-1** **116229-13-1D**, esters **135768-89-7** **135768-89-7D**, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal contraceptives contg. ketodesogestrel and)

=> d bib abs hitstr 4

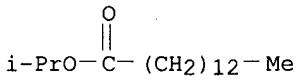
L20 ANSWER 4 OF 4 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1990:618253 HCAPLUS
DN 113:218253
TI Preparation for transdermal application containing gestodene
IN Guenther, Clemens; Taeuber, Ulrich; Schmidt-Gollwitzer, Karin; Riedl, Jutta; Tack, Johannes Wilhelm
PA Schering A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 2

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9004397 | A1 | 19900503 | WO 1989-EP1200 | 19891011 |
| | W: BG, DK, FI, HU, JP, NO, RO, SU | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| | DE 3836862 | A1 | 19900503 | DE 1988-3836862 | 19881027 |
| | DE 3910578 | A1 | 19901004 | DE 1989-3910578 | 19890329 |
| | EP 394429 | A1 | 19901031 | EP 1989-912449 | 19891011 |
| | EP 394429 | B1 | 19960110 | | |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE | | | | |
| | JP 03502700 | T2 | 19910620 | JP 1989-511553 | 19891011 |
| | CA 2001618 | AA | 19900427 | CA 1989-2001618 | 19891026 |
| | PL 162400 | B1 | 19931130 | PL 1989-282033 | 19891026 |
| | PL 162410 | B1 | 19931130 | PL 1989-287526 | 19891026 |
| | CZ 277870 | B6 | 19930317 | CZ 1989-6089 | 19891027 |
| | SK 278438 | B6 | 19970507 | SK 1989-6089 | 19891027 |
| | DK 9001385 | A | 19900606 | DK 1990-1385 | 19900606 |
| | NO 9002840 | A | 19900626 | NO 1990-2840 | 19900626 |
| | NO 180567 | B | 19970203 | | |
| | NO 180567 | C | 19970514 | | |
| | RU 2044541 | C1 | 19950927 | RU 1990-4830921 | 19900626 |
| | NO 9501592 | A | 19900626 | NO 1995-1592 | 19950426 |
| PRAI | DE 1988-3836862 | A | 19881027 | | |
| | DE 1989-3910578 | A | 19890329 | | |
| | WO 1989-EP1200 | W | 19891011 | | |
| | NO 1990-2840 | A | 19900626 | | |

OS MARPAT 113:218253
AB Transdermal formulations comprise gestodene, optional **estrogen** (s), and penetration enhancers, such as 1,2-propanediol or a fatty acid ester. The formulations are layered on a impermeable protective cover, as usual, or sandwiched between a permeable and impermeable layer. The gestodene formulations are used for the treatment of **gestagen** -dependent tumor, endometriosis and premenstrual syndrome. Formulations contg. gestodene and **estrogen** are used for the prevention of osteoporosis and cycle regulation. Gestodene (0.8 g) and 1,2-propanediol (8 g) were added to 62.4 g 50% soln. of silicone adhesive in gasoline. The mixt. was laminated between a polyester foil and a fluorinated polymer-coated polyester liner. The in-vitro release of gestodene into water was 0.4 .mu.g/cm2/h.
IT **57-55-6**, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies **110-27-0**, Isopropyl myristate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(penetration enhancer, for transdermal gestodene formulations)
RN 57-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 1,2-Propanediol (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

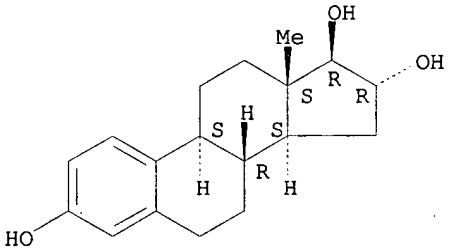


RN 110-27-0 HCAPLUS
CN Tetradecanoic acid, 1-methylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



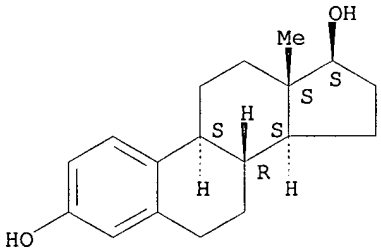
IT **50-27-1**, Estriol **50-28-2, Estradiol,**
biological studies **57-63-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(transdermal formulation contg. gestodene and)
RN 50-27-1 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,16,17-triol, (16.alpha.,17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



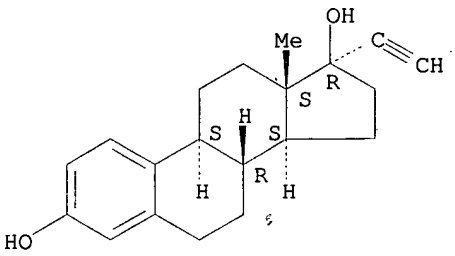
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



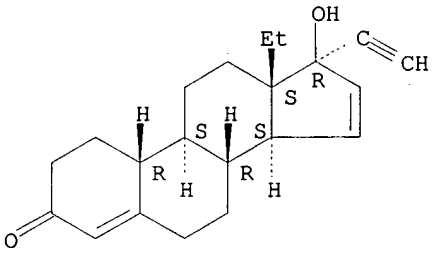
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




IT **60282-87-3**, Gestodene
RL: PROC (Process)
(transdermal formulation of)
RN 60282-87-3 HCAPLUS
CN 18,19-Dinorpregna-4,15-dien-20-yn-3-one, 13-ethyl-17-hydroxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



Inventor

=> d bib abs hitstr

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:430231 HCAPLUS
DN 129:77031
TI Therapeutic **gestagens** for premenstrual dysphoric disorder
IN **Nashed, Norman**
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 19654609 | A1 | 19980625 | DE 1996-19654609 | 19961220 |
| | WO 9827929 | A2 | 19980702 | WO 1997-DE3032 | 19971222 |
| | WO 9827929 | A3 | 19981105 | | |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

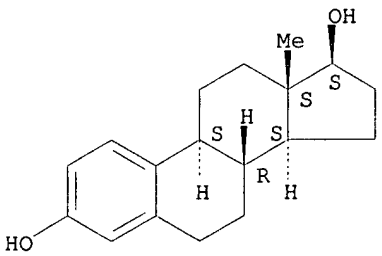
| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AU 9859810 | A1 | 19980717 | AU 1998-59810 | 19971222 |
| PRAI | DE 1996-19654609 | | 19961220 | | |
| | WO 1997-DE3032 | | 19971222 | | |

AB **Gestagens** such as drospirenone, cyproterone acetate, and dienogest (optionally in combination with natural or synthetic **estrogens** such as estradiol or ethynylestradiol) are useful in prepn. of medications for treatment of premenstrual dysphoric disorder, possibly owing to their antiandrogenic action. Thus, women with premenstrual dysphoric disorder, treated daily with 3 mg drospirenone and 30 .mu.g ethynylestradiol orally on days 1-21 of the menstrual cycle for 4-6 cycles, showed a lessening of symptoms related to mood, appetite, sleep, etc.

IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies **50-28-2D**, Estradiol, esters **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **427-51-0**, Cyproterone acetate **979-32-8**, Estradiol valerate **65928-58-7**, Dienogest **67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic **gestagens** for premenstrual dysphoric disorder)

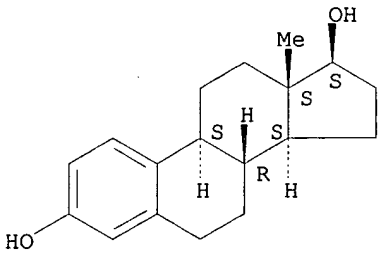
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



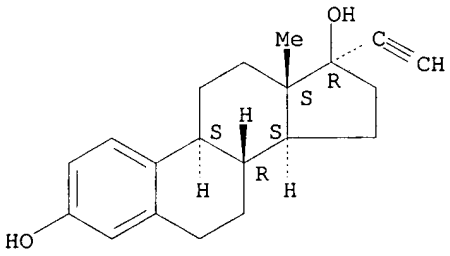
RN 50-28-2 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



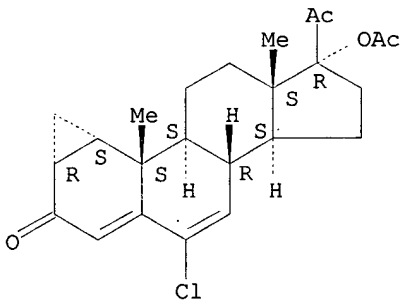

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



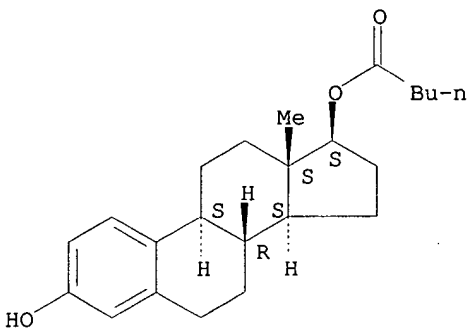

RN 427-51-0 HCAPLUS
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 17-(acetyloxy)-6-chloro-1,2-dihydro-, (1.beta.,2.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



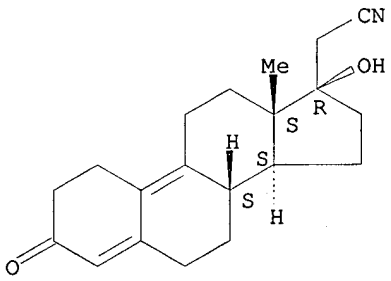

RN 979-32-8 HCAPLUS
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, 17-pentanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



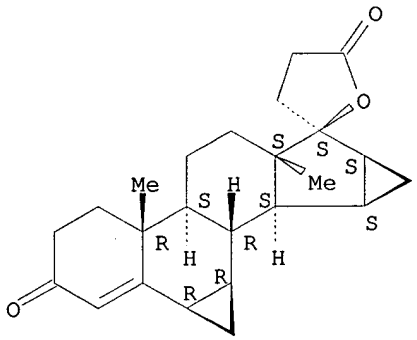

RN 65928-58-7 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-4,9-diene-21-nitrile, 17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



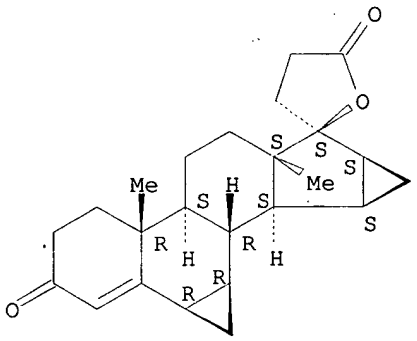
=> d ind

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
IC ICM A61K031-57
ICS A61K031-565
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
ST premenstrual dysphoria treatment **gestagen**
IT Premenstrual syndrome
(therapeutic **gestagens** for premenstrual dysphoric disorder)
IT **Estrogens**
Progestins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic **gestagens** for premenstrual dysphoric disorder)
IT **50-28-2**, Estradiol, biological studies **50-28-2D**, Estradiol, esters **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **427-51-0**, Cyproterone acetate **979-32-8**, Estradiol valerate **65928-58-7**, Dienogest **67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic **gestagens** for premenstrual dysphoric disorder)

=> d l7 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **67392-87-4** REGISTRY
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, [6R-(6.alpha.,7.alpha.,8.beta.,9.alpha.,10.beta.,13.beta.,14.alpha.,15.alpha.,16.alpha.,17.beta.)]-
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2-Dihydrospirorenone
CN 3-Oxo-6.beta.,7.beta.:15.beta.,16.beta.-dimethylene-17.alpha.-pregn-4-en-21,17-carbolactone
CN Dihydrospirorenone
CN Drospirenone
CN ZK 30595
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C24 H30 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMLIST, CIN, DDFU, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.

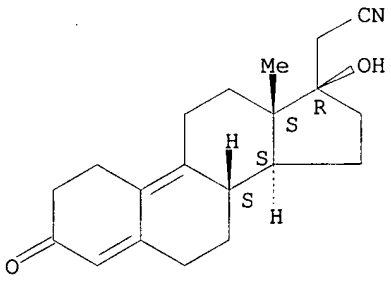



71 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
71 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> d l7 2

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **65928-58-7** REGISTRY
CN 19-Norpregna-4,9-diene-21-nitrile, 17-hydroxy-3-oxo-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN [redacted]
CN Dienogestril
CN STS 557
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C20 H25 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CBNB, DDFU, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: WHO

Absolute stereochemistry.

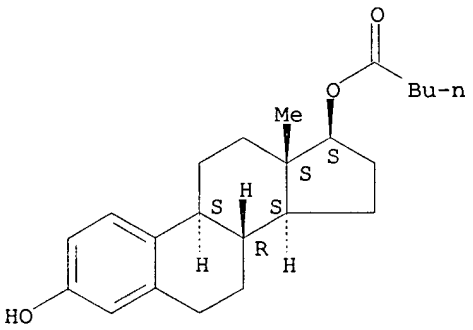



175 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
4 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
176 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> d l7 3

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **979-32-8** REGISTRY
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)-, 17-pentanoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Estradiol valerate (6CI)
CN Estradiol, 17-valerate (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 3-Hydroxy-17.beta.-valeroyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene
CN Atladiol
CN Deladiol
CN Delahormone unimatic
CN Delestrogen
CN Delestrogen 4x
CN Dura-Estradiol
CN Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17.beta.-diol 17-valerate
CN Estradiol 17.beta.-valerate
CN Estradiol valerianate
CN Estraval
CN Femogex
CN Neofollin
CN Nuvelle
CN Oestradiol valerinate
CN Pelanin Depot
CN Pharlon
CN Primogyn-Depot
CN Progynon-Depot
CN Progynova
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 907-12-0, 69557-95-5
MF C23 H32 O3
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



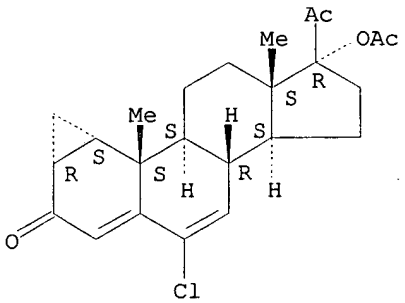

684 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
686 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
39 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d l7 4

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 6 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN **427-51-0** REGISTRY
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 17-(acetyloxy)-6-chloro-1,2-dihydro-, (1.beta.,2.beta.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 6-chloro-1.beta.,2.beta.-dihydro-17-hydroxy-, acetate (8CI)
CN Cyclopropa[1,2]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene, 3'H-cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione deriv.
CN Pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione, 6-chloro-17-hydroxy-1.alpha.,2.alpha.-methylene-, acetate (7CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1,2.alpha.-Methylene-6-chloro-.DELTA.4,6-pregnadien-17.alpha.-ol-3,20-dione acetate
CN 1,2.alpha.-Methylene-6-chloro-17.alpha.-acetoxy-4,6-pregnadiene-3,20-dione
CN 1,2.alpha.-Methylene-6-chloro-pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione 17.alpha.-acetate
CN 17.alpha.-Acetoxy-6-chloro-1.alpha.,2.alpha.-methylenepregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione
CN 6-Chloro-1,2.alpha.-methylene-17.alpha.-hydroxy-.DELTA.6-progesterone acetate
CN 6-Chloro-1,2.alpha.-methylene-6-dehydro-17.alpha.-hydroxyprogesterone acetate
CN 6-Chloro-17-hydroxy-1.alpha.,2.alpha.-methylenepregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione acetate
CN Androcur
CN Cyproterone 17-O-acetate
CN Cyproterone 17.alpha.-acetate
CN Cyproterone acetate
CN Cyproviron
CN SH 714
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C24 H29 Cl O4
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, NIOSHTIC, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USAN, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.



1330 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
6 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1331 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> d l7 5

L7   ANSWER 5 OF 6  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   57-63-6  REGISTRY
CN   19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI)  (CA
     INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   19-Nor-17.alpha.-pregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   17-Ethinyl-3,17-estradiol
CN   17-Ethinylestradiol
CN   17-Ethynyl-3,17-dihydroxy-1,3,5-oestratriene
CN   17-Ethynylestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17.beta.-diol
CN   17-Ethynylestradiol
CN   17-Nor-17.alpha.-pregna-1,3,5-(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethinyl-1,3,5(10)-estratriene-3,17-diol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethinyl-17.beta.-estradiol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethinyl-3,17-dihydroxy-.DELTA.1,3,5-estratriene
CN   17.alpha.-Ethinylestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17.beta.-diol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethinylestradiol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethynylestra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17.beta.-diol
CN   17.alpha.-Ethynylestradiol
CN   19-Nor-17.alpha.-pregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17.beta.-diol
CN   Amenoron
CN   Chee-O-Gen
CN   Chee-O-Genf
CN   Diogyn E
CN   Dyloform
CN   Esteed
CN   Estigyn
CN   Estinyl
CN   Eston-E
CN   Estoral
CN   Estorals
CN   Estradiol, 17-ethynyl-
CN   Ethidol
CN   Ethinoral
CN   Ethinylestradiol
CN   Ethinyloestradiol
CN   Ethynylestradiol
CN   Ethynyloestradiol
CN   Eticyclin
CN   Eticyclol
CN   Etinestrol
CN   Etinestryl
CN   Etinoestryl
CN   Etistradiol
CN   Follicoral
CN   Ginestrene
CN   Inestra
CN   Linoral
CN   Lynoral
CN   Menolyn
CN   Microfollin
CN   neo-Estrone
CN   Novestrol
CN   Oradiol
CN   Orestralyn
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
     DISPLAY
FS   STEREOSEARCH
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DR 77538-56-8
MF C20 H24 O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
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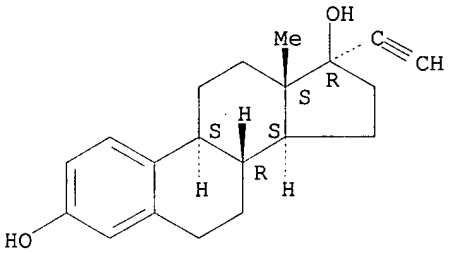
Other Sources: EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.




3386 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
66 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
3389 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

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=> d l7 6

L7   ANSWER 6 OF 6  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
RN   50-28-2  REGISTRY
CN   Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol (17.beta.)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Estradiol (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   (+)-3,17.beta.-Estradiol
CN   .beta.-Estradiol
CN   13.beta.-Methyl-1,3,5(10)-gonatriene-3,17.beta.-ol
CN   17.beta.-Estradiol
CN   17.beta.-Oestradiol
CN   3,17-Epidihydroxyestratriene
CN   3,17.beta.-Dihydroxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene
CN   3,17.beta.-Estradiol
CN   Aerodiol
CN   Altrad
CN   Aquadiol
CN   Bardiol
CN   Beta-estradiol
CN   Climaderm
CN   Climara
CN   Compudose
CN   Compudose 200
CN   Compudose 365
CN   Corpagen
CN   Dermestril
CN   Dihydrofollicular hormone
CN   Dihydrofolliculin
CN   Dihydromenformon
CN   Dihydrotheelin
CN   Dihydroxyestrin
CN   Dimenformon
CN   Diogyn
CN   Diogynets
CN   Divigel
CN   E 2
CN   Encore
CN   Epiestriol 50
CN   Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17-diol, (17.beta.)-
CN   Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-3,17.beta.-diol
CN   Estrace
CN   Estraderm
CN   Estraderm TTS
CN   Estraderm TTS 50
CN   Estraldine
CN   Estroclim 50
CN   Estrogel
CN   Estrovite
CN   Evorel
CN   Femestral
CN   Femogen
CN   Follicyclin
CN   Ginosedol
CN   Gynergon
CN   Gynoestryl
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
     DISPLAY
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MF   C18 H24 O2
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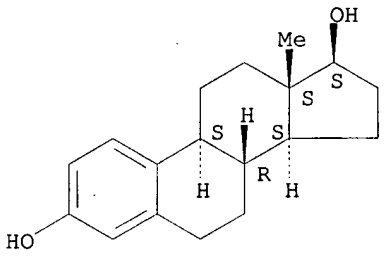
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU, DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGU, DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HODOC*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NAPRALERT, NIOSHTIC, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PIRA, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, ULIDAT, USAN, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

Absolute stereochemistry.




42161 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
764 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
42200 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

=> d 117

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 164017-31-6 REGISTRY
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)-, mixt. with

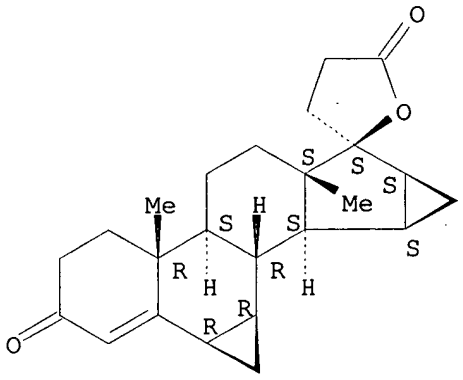
[6R-(6.alpha.,7.alpha.,8.beta.,9.alpha.,10.beta.,13.beta.,14.alpha.,15.alp
ha.,16.alpha.,17.beta.)]-1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-

hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethylspiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]
phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-
furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-
hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-,
[6R-(6.alpha.,7.alpha.,8.beta.,9.alpha.,10.
beta.,13.beta.,14.alpha.,15.alpha.,16.alpha.,17.beta.)]-, mixt. contg.
(9CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Drospirenone-ethinylestradiol mixt.**
CN **Ethinylestradiol-drospirenone mixt.**
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C24 H30 O3 . C20 H24 O2
CI MXS
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT

CM 1

CRN 67392-87-4
CMF C24 H30 O3

Absolute stereochemistry.

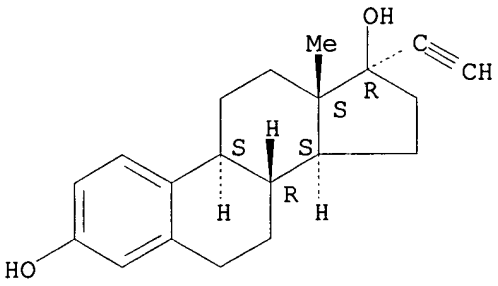



CM 2

CRN 57-63-6
CMF C20 H24 O2

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

Absolute stereochemistry.




1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

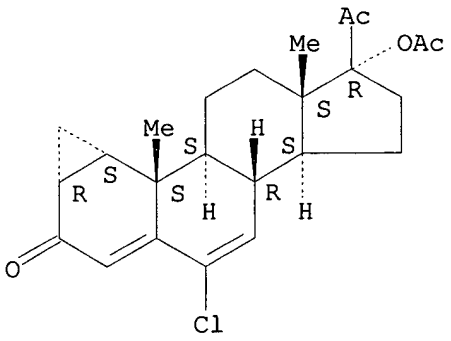
=> d l17 2

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
RN 60528-19-0 REGISTRY
CN 3'H-Cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-triene-3,20-dione, 17-(acetyloxy)-6-chloro-
1,2-dihydro-, (1.beta.,2.beta.)-, mixt. with (17.alpha.)-19-norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)-, mixt. contg. (9CI)
CN Cyclopropa[1,2]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene, 3'H-cyclopropa[1,2]pregna-1,4,6-
triene-3,20-dione deriv.
OTHER NAMES:
CN **Cyproterone acetate-ethinylestradiol mixt.**
CN Diane
CN Diane 35
CN Dianette
CN **Ethinylestradiol-cyproterone acetate mixt.**
CN SH 8.1041
CN SHB 209AB
FS STEREOSEARCH
MF C24 H29 Cl O4 . C20 H24 O2
CI MXS
LC STN Files: BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CIN, EMBASE, MEDLINE, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT

CM 1

CRN 427-51-0
CMF C24 H29 Cl O4

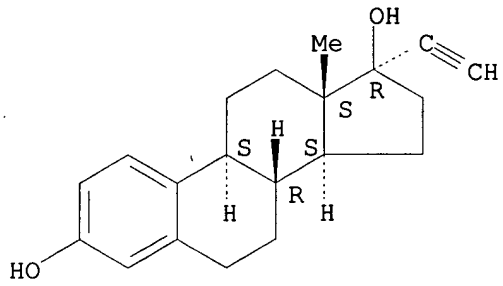
Absolute stereochemistry.




CM 2

CRN 57-63-6
CMF C20 H24 O2

Absolute stereochemistry.




42 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
42 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> d all

L33 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
AN 96311250 MEDLINE
DN 96311250
TI Effects of estrogens and progestogens on the renin-aldosterone system and blood pressure.
AU Oelkers W K
CS Department of Medicine, Klinikum Benjamin Franklin (Steglitz), Freie Universitat Berlin, Germany.
SO STEROIDS, (1996 Apr) 61 (4) 166-71. Ref: 50
Journal code: V10. ISSN: 0039-128X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199701
EW 19970104
AB Endogenous 17 beta-estradiol (E2) and low parenteral doses of exogenous E2
are vasodilators. High dose estrogens, especially **ethinylestradiol** (EE) and **mestranol**, stimulate the synthesis of hepatic proteins including coagulation factors, sex hormone binding globulin, and angiotensinogen (Aogen). In the steady state, high plasma levels of Aogen produce only a very small increase of angiotensin II (AII) and plasma renin activity, because AII inhibits the secretion of renin and lowers plasma renin concentration. However, the increase in AII is sufficient for
a slight reduction in renal blood flow and a slight increase in exchangeable sodium and blood pressure; in susceptible women, blood pressure may rise considerably. Effects of estrogens on the brain may also
be involved in blood pressure changes. Endogenous progesterone is a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist. Endogenous or exogenous progesterone leads to sodium loss and a compensatory increase in renin secretion, plasma renin activity, AII, and plasma aldosterone, e.g. in the

second half of the **menstrual** cycle. Synthetic progestogens are commonly devoid of the mineralocorticoid receptor antagonistic effect of progesterone, and some are weak estrogen receptor agonists. Combined use of EE and synthetic progestogens may therefore enhance estrogen effects on body sodium and blood pressure. A new progestogen (**Drospirenone**) with an antimineralocorticoid effect like that of progesterone is described that slightly lowers body weight and blood pressure in a contraceptive formulation together with EE. An almost ideal oral contraceptive would be progestogen like **Drospirenone** together with a low dose natural estrogen that does not stimulate Aogen synthesis. Since most oral formulations for postmenopausal estrogen replacement also stimulate hepatic protein synthesis (including Aogen) to some extent, the transdermal route of E2 application for contraceptive purposes should also be investigated, since it has reduced potential for undesirable side effects.

CT Check Tags: Animal; Female; Human
*Aldosterone: ME, metabolism
Aldosterone Antagonists: PD, pharmacology
Aldosterone Antagonists: TU, therapeutic use
Androstenes: PD, pharmacology
Androstenes: TU, therapeutic use
Angiotensinogen: ME, metabolism
*Blood Pressure: DE, drug effects
Contraceptives, Oral: TU, therapeutic use
Estrogens: CS, chemical synthesis
Estrogens: PD, pharmacology
*Estrogens: TU, therapeutic use
Postmenopause
Pregnancy
Progestational Hormones: CS, chemical synthesis
Progestational Hormones: PD, pharmacology
*Progestational Hormones: TU, therapeutic use
Progesterone: PD, pharmacology
Rats
*Renin: DE, drug effects
Renin: ME, metabolism

RN 11002-13-4 (Angiotensinogen); 52-39-1 (Aldosterone); 57-83-0 (Progesterone); **67392-87-4 (1,2-dihydrospirorenone)**

CN EC 3.4.23.15 (Renin); 0 (Aldosterone Antagonists); 0 (Androstenes); 0 (Contraceptives, Oral); 0 (Estrogens); 0 (Progestational Hormones)

=> d all 2

L33 ANSWER 2 OF 2 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2000 BIOSIS
AN 1991:505466 BIOSIS
DN BA92:128426
TI **DIHYDROSPIRORENONE** A NEW PROGESTOGEN WITH ANTIMINERALOCORTICOID ACTIVITY EFFECTS ON OVULATION ELECTROLYTE EXCRETION AND THE RENIN ALDOSTERONE SYSTEM IN NORMAL WOMEN.
AU OELKERS W; BERGER V; BOLIK A; BAEHR V; HAZARD B; BEIER S; ELGER W; HEITHECKER A
CS DEP. INTERNAL MEDICINE, KLINIKUM STEGLITZ, FREIE UNIVERSITAET BERLIN, HINDENBURGDAMM 30, D-1000 BERLIN 45, GER.
SO J CLIN ENDOCRINOL METAB, (1991) 73 (4), 837-842.
CODEN: JCEMAZ. ISSN: 0021-972X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB **Dihydrospirorenone** (DHSP; 6.beta.,7.beta.,15.beta.,16.beta.-dimethylen-3-oxo-17.beta.-pregn-4-en-21,17-carbolacton) is an aldosterone antagonist 8 times as potent as spironolactone in the rat. It is also a progestogen that suppresses ovulation in normal women at a daily dosage of 2 mg. The effects of this dosage on the renin-aldosterone system and sodium and potassium balances were investigated in two experiments. In study I, 12 healthy women received a diet with 100 mmol sodium and 60-70 mmol potassium per day from day 3-13 of their normal **menstrual** cycles. Six women took 2 mg DHSP; 6 others received placebo from days 8-13 of the cycle. Sodium excretion in the DHSP group rose from a mean of 79 to 98.5 .+-. 8.3 mmol/day during medication. Placebo had no effect. The difference between average sodium excretion rates in subjects treated with DHSP or placebo was close to significance (P = 0.053). Potassium excretion did not change. Weight loss was slightly greater after DHSP than placebo treatment. PRA and plasma and urinary aldosterone rose significantly during DHSP medication. In study II, 12 women on a free diet were studied during a control and a treatment cycle. From days 5-25 of the second cycle, they took 2 mg DHSP (n = 6) or 1 mg cyproterone acetate. Both compounds suppressed ovulation and the rise in progesterone. During cycle 1, sodium excretion, PRA, and aldosterone were higher in the luteal than in the follicular phase, probably due to an antialdosterone effect of progesterone. DHSP reversed this pattern of natriuresis by inducing a significant early natriuresis and a rise in PRA and aldosterone. Cyproterone acetate only abolished differences in natriuresis between the follicular and luteal phases and the rise of PRA and plasma aldosterone in the luteal phase. We conclude that DHSP may be a suitable partner of ethinyl estradiol as a constituent of an oral contraceptive, since its progestogenic and antialdosterone profile is similar to that of progesterone. Other synthetic progestogens are devoid of an antialdosterone effect. The antialdosterone effect of DHSP may help prevent sodium retention and a rise in blood pressure in susceptible women.
CC Circadian Rhythms and Other Periodic Cycles *07200
Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488

Biochemical Studies - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids 10064
Biochemical Studies - Sterols and Steroids 10067
Biochemical Studies - Minerals 10069
Enzymes - Physiological Studies *10808
Metabolism - Sterols and Steroids *13008
Metabolism - Minerals *13010
Metabolism - Proteins, Peptides and Amino Acids *13012
Cardiovascular System - Blood Vessel Pathology *14508
Reproductive System - Physiology and Biochemistry *16504
Endocrine System - Adrenals *17004
Endocrine System - Gonads and Placenta *17006
Pharmacology - Clinical Pharmacology *22005
Pharmacology - Endocrine System *22016
Pharmacology - Reproductive System; Implantation Studies *22028
Toxicology - Pharmacological Toxicology *22504

BC Hominidae 86215

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
CONTRACEPTIVE-DRUG HORMONE-DRUG **ETHYNYLESTRADIOL**
PHARMACODYNAMICS SODIUM RETENTION BLOOD PRESSURE

RN 52-39-1 (ALDOSTERONE)
**57-63-6 (ETHYNYLESTRADIOL)**
7440-23-5 (SODIUM)
9015-94-5 (RENIN)

=> d bib abs hitstr

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:617505 HCAPLUS
DN 123:25887
TI Effects of a new oral contraceptive containing an antimineralocorticoid progestogen, drospirenone, on the renin-aldosterone system, body weight, blood pressure, glucose tolerance, and lipid metabolism
AU Oelkers, W.; Foidart, J. M.; Dombrovicz, N.; Welter, A.; Heithecker, R.
CS Klinikum Bejamin Franklin, Freie Universitaet, Berlin, 12200, Germany
SO J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. (1995), 80(6), 1816021
CODEN: JCEMAZ; ISSN: 0021-972X
DT Journal
LA English
AB Combined hormonal oral contraceptives (OCs) may lead to a mild rise in blood pressure and body wt. In rare instances, large increments in blood pressure are measured. We investigated the effect of a combination of ethinyl estradiol (EE) plus a progestogen with antimineralocorticoid, i.e. natriuretic, properties [Drospirenone (DRSP)] on body wt., blood pressure, the renin-aldosterone system, atrial natriuretic factor, plasma lipids, and glucose tolerance. It is anticipated that this will lead to the development of an OC that does not raise body wt. or blood pressure. Four groups of 20 women each received 30 .mu.g EE plus 3 mg DRSP (group A), 20 .mu.g EE plus 3 mg DRSP (group B), 15 .mu.g EE plus 3 mg DRSP (group C), and, as a control OC, 30 .mu.g EE plus 150 .mu.g levonorgestrel (Microgynon; group D) for 6 mo. During the OC-free control cycles before and after treatment and throughout treatment, the target parameters were measured. Between the pretreatment cycle and the sixth treatment cycle, mean body wt. fell by 0.8 to 1.7 kg in groups A, B, and C, whereas it rose by 0.7 kg in group D. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures fell by 1-4 mm Hg in groups A, B, and C and increased by 1-2 mm Hg in group D. Renin substrate rose equally in all groups, whereas PRA and plasma aldosterone rose significantly only in the DRSP groups, presumably due to sodium loss. In the DRSP groups, high d. lipoprotein cholesterol rose, in contrast to group D. Low d. lipoprotein cholesterol fell slightly, whereas triglyceride levels showed a stronger increase in the DRSP groups than in group D. All groups attained good cycle control; group A had the best. Side-effects were minimal. To our knowledge, this is the first report on a combined OC that leads to a small decrease in body wt. and blood pressure. It may be esp. beneficial for women susceptible for a gain in wt. and a rise in blood pressure.
IT **164017-31-6**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(drospirenone-ethynylestradiol mixt. effect on renin-aldosterone system and body wt. and blood pressure and glucose tolerance and lipid metab. in women)
RN 164017-31-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)-, mixt. with [6R-(6.alpha.,7.alpha.,8.beta.,9.alpha.,10.beta.,13.beta.,14.alpha.,15.alp

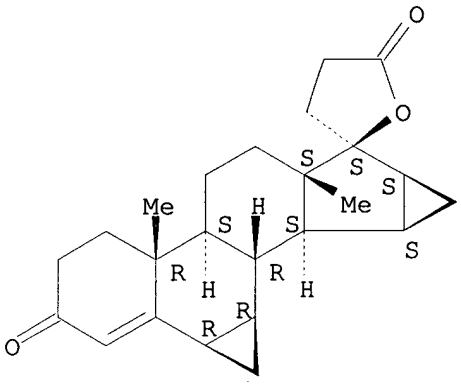
ha.,16.alpha.,17.beta.)]-1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-

hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethylspiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]
phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione (1:1) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 67392-87-4
CMF C24 H30 O3

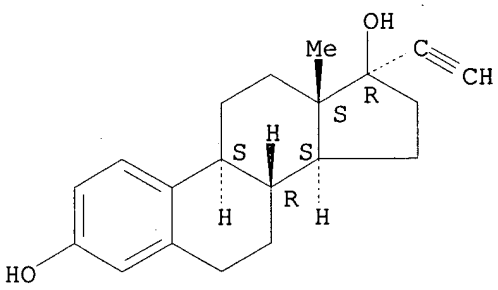
Absolute stereochemistry.




CM 2

CRN 57-63-6
CMF C20 H24 O2
CDES 4:17A.PREGN

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d bib abs

L41 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2000 DERWENT INFORMATION LTD
AN 1995-232670 [31] WPIDS
DNC C1995-107423
TI Low dose combined oestrogen-gestagen oral contraception - for female up to
pre-menopause stage, by planned admin. over **menstrual** cycle.
DC B01
IN DUESTERBERG, B; ELSTEIN, M; FEICHTINGER, W; LUEDICKE, F; SPONA, J; DUSTERBERG, B; LUDICKE, F
PA (SCHD) SCHERING AG; (DUST-I) DUSTERBERG B; (LUDI-I) LUDICKE F; (SPON-I) SPONA J
CYC 33
PI DE 4344462 A1 19950629 (199531)* 6p
WO 9517194 A1 19950629 (199531) 9p
RW: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
W: CA CN CZ HU JP KR LT LV NO NZ PL RU SI SK UA
DE 4344462 C2 19960201 (199609)
NO 9602676 A 19960822 (199644)
EP 735883 A1 19961009 (199645) DE
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
US 5583129 A 19961210 (199704) 4p
CZ 9601861 A3 19961211 (199706)
SK 9600831 A3 19970205 (199715)
JP 09506888 W 19970708 (199737) 15p
HU 74877 T 19970228 (199748)
KR 97700036 A 19970108 (199801)
US 5824667 A 19981020 (199849)
NZ 278058 A 19981223 (199906)
ADT DE 4344462 A1 DE 1993-4344462 19931222; WO 9517194 A1 WO 1994-EP4274 19941222; DE 4344462 C2 DE 1993-4344462 19931222; NO 9602676 A WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, NO 1996-2676 19960624; EP 735883 A1 WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, EP 1995-905574 19941222; US 5583129 A US 1994-268996 19940630; CZ 9601861 A3 CZ 1996-1861 19941222; SK 9600831 A3 WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, SK 1996-831 19941222; JP 09506888 W WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, JP 1995-517199 19941222; HU 74877 T WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, HU 1996-1750 19941222; KR 97700036 A WO 1994-EP4274 19941222, KR 1996-703408 19960622; US 5824667 A Cont of US 1994-268996 19940630, US 1996-742147 19961031; NZ 278058 A NZ 1994-278058 19941222, WO 1994-EP4274 19941222
FDT EP 735883 A1 Based on WO 9517194; JP 09506888 W Based on WO 9517194; HU 74877 T Based on WO 9517194; KR 97700036 A Based on WO 9517194; US 5824667
A Cont of US 5583129; NZ 278058 A Based on WO 9517194
PRAI DE 1993-4344462 19931222
AN 1995-232670 [31] WPIDS
AB DE 4344462 A UPAB: 19950810
Conception is prevented in a fertile female who has not reached the pre-menopause by the admin. over a 28 day cycle of a combination of: (a) an estrogen content comprising: 2-6 mg 17beta-oestradiol or 0.015-ethynyloestradiol; and (b) a gestagen content comprising: 0.05-0.075
mg gestodene; 0.075-0.125 mg levonorgestrel; 0.06-0.15 mg desogestrel or 3-ketodesogestrel; 0.1-0.3 mg **drospirenone**; 0.1-0.2 mg cyproterone acetate; 0.2-0.3 mg norgestimate or > 0.35 mg to 0.75 mg

norethisterone; for 23 or 24 days commencing on day 1 of the menstruation cycle followed by 5 or 4 days without this medication or with a placebo. Also claimed is a contraceptive pack contg. 23 or 24 dosage units contg. the oestrogen and gestagen components and 5 or 4 placebos or other instructions to the effect that 5 or 4 days without medicament or with placebo should follow the admin. of a dosage unit for 23 or 24 consecutive days; with the estrogen content being: > 2 mg to 6 mg oestradiol or 0.02 mg ethynyloestradiol; and the gestagen content being: above 0.06-0.075 mg gestodene, > 0.1-0.125 mg levonorgestrel, > 0.1-0.15 mg desogestrel or 3-ketodesogestrel, 0.25-0.3 mg **drospirenone**, 0.1-0.2 mg cyproterone acetate, 0.2-0.3 mg norgestimate or 0.5-0.75 mg norethisterone.

USE - The method provides oral contraception by inhibiting ovulation without follicular maturation.

ADVANTAGE - The method uses the lowest possible daily oestrogen dose coupled with a low total hormone intake over the entire cycle, and avoids problems associated with contraception using Mercilon (20 mug ethynyloestradiol and 50 mg desogestrel). In partic., compared with a conventional 21 day hormone contraception regimen, the 23 day regimen reduces the frequency of follicular development, does not result in large follicles or the recruitment of dominant follicles and reduces side effects, e.g. breast enlargement, by suppressing endogenous 17beta-oestrogen levels.

Dwg.0/2

ABEQ US 5583129 A UPAB: 19970122

Inducing contraception in a female of reproductive age who has not yet reached premenopause, comprises admin. of a compsn. comprising an estrogen selected from

2.0 to 6.0 mg of 17beta-estradiol and
0.015 to 0.020 mg of **ethinylestradiol**;
and a gestagen selected from
0.05 to 0.075 mg of gestodene,
0.075 to 0.125 mg of levonorgestrel,
0.06 to 0.15 mg of desogestrel,
0.06 to 0.15 mg of 3-ketodesogestrel,
0.1 to 0.3 mg of **drospirenone**,
0.1 to 0.2 mg of cyproterone acetate,
0.2 to 0.3 mg of norgestimate and
>0.35 to 0.75 mg of norethisterone;
23 or 24 days, beginning on day one of the **menstrual** cycle, followed by 5 or 4 pill-free or sugar pill days, during a total of 28 days in the administration cycle.

Dwg.0/2

=> d bib abs 2

L41 ANSWER 2 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2000 ISI (R)
AN 96:367585 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: UJ270
TI EFFECTS OF ESTROGENS AND PROGESTOGENS ON THE RENIN-ALDOSTERONE SYSTEM AND BLOOD-PRESSURE
AU OELKERS W K H (Reprint)
CS FREE UNIV BERLIN, KLINIKUM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STEGLITZ, DEPT MED, DIV ENDOCRINOL, HINDENBURGDAMM 30, D-12200 BERLIN, GERMANY (Reprint)
CYA GERMANY
SO STEROIDS, (APR 1996) Vol. 61, No. 4, pp. 166-171.
ISSN: 0039-128X.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 50
*ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS*
AB Endogenous (17)beta-estradiol (E2) and low parenteral doses of exogenous E2 are vasodilators. High dose estrogens, especially **ethinylestradiol** (EE) and mestranol, stimulate the synthesis of hepatic proteins including coagulation factors, sex hormone binding globulin, and angiotensinogen (Aogen). In the steady state, high plasma levels of Aogen produce only a very small increase of angiotensin II (AII) and plasma renin activity, because AII inhibits the secretion of renin and lowers plasma renin concentration. However, the increase in AII is sufficient for a slight reduction in renal blood flow and a slight increase in exchangeable sodium and blood pressure; in susceptible women, blood pressure may rise considerably. Effects of estrogens on the brain may also be involved in blood pressure changes. Endogenous progesterone is a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist. Endogenous or exogenous progesterone lends to sodium loss and a compensatory increase in renin secretion, plasma renin activity, AII, and plasma aldosterone, e.g. in the second half of the **menstrual** cycle. Synthetic progestogens are commonly devoid of the mineralocorticoid receptor antagonistic effect of progesterone, and some are weak estrogen receptor agonists. Combined use of EE and synthetic progestogens may therefore enhance estrogen effects on body sodium and blood pressure. A new progestogen (**Drospirenone**) with an antimineralocorticoid effect like that of progesterone is described that slightly lowers body weight and blood pressure in a contraceptive formulation together with EE. An almost ideal oral contraceptive would be a progestogen like **Drospirenone** together with a low dose natural estrogen that does not stimulate Aogen synthesis. Since most oral formulations for postmenopausal estrogen replacement also stimulate hepatic protein synthesis (including Aogen) to some extent, the transdermal route of E2 application for contraceptive purposes should also be investigated, since it has a reduced potential for undesirable side effects.

=> d bib abs hitstr

L43 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1999:219991 HCAPLUS
DN 130:242332
TI Oral contraceptive preparation having a first phase comprising progestin/estrogen and a second phase comprising progestin
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9913882 | A1 | 19990325 | WO 1998-US18850 | 19980909 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9892286 | A1 | 19990405 | AU 1998-92286 | 19980909 |

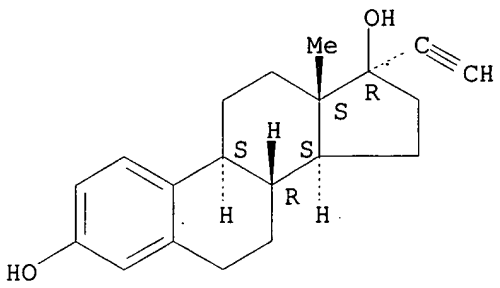
PRAI US 1997-928530 19970912
WO 1998-US18850 19980909

AB A method of contraception comprises administering to a female of child-bearing age for 28 days per **menstrual** cycle a combination of a progestin at a daily dosage equiv. to 30-150 .mu.g levonorgestrel and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. to 10-20 .mu.g ethynylestradiol for 23-25 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, followed by administering a progestin at a daily dosage equiv. to 10-100 .mu.g levonorgestrel for 3-5 days. This regimen provides effective contraception, good cycle control, and minimal side effects while greatly reducing the total contraceptive steroid administered per 28-day cycle. A suitable regimen comprised administration of levonorgestrel 75 and ethynylestradiol 15 .mu.g/day for the first 24 cycle days, followed by levonorgestrel 37.5 .mu.g/day for the last 4 days.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral contraceptive prepn. with first phase comprising progestin/estrogen and second phase comprising progestin)

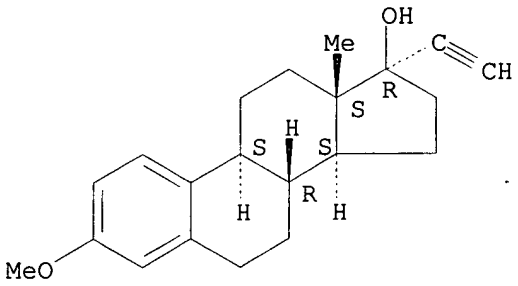
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



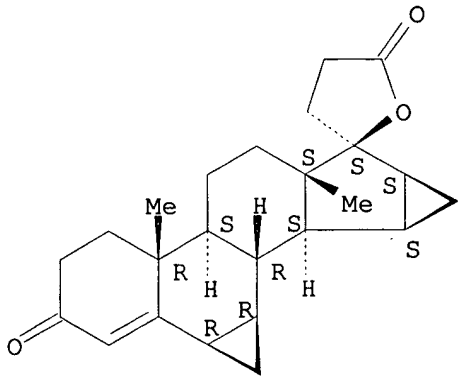

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d bib abs hitstr 2

L43 ANSWER 2 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:430231 HCAPLUS
DN 129:77031
TI Therapeutic gestagens for **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder
IN Nashed, Norman
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 19654609 | A1 | 19980625 | DE 1996-19654609 | 19961220 |
| | WO 9827929 | A2 | 19980702 | WO 1997-DE3032 | 19971222 |
| | WO 9827929 | A3 | 19981105 | | |

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AU 9859810 | A1 | 19980717 | AU 1998-59810 | 19971222 |

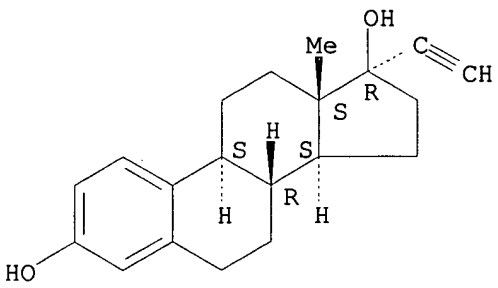
PRAI DE 1996-19654609 19961220
WO 1997-DE3032 19971222

AB Gestagens such as drospirenone, cyproterone acetate, and dienogest (optionally in combination with natural or synthetic estrogens such as estradiol or ethynylestradiol) are useful in prepn. of medications for treatment of **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder, possibly owing to their antiandrogenic action. Thus, women with **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder, treated daily with 3 mg drospirenone and 30 .mu.g ethynylestradiol orally on days 1-21 of the **menstrual** cycle for 4-6 cycles, showed a lessening of symptoms related to mood, appetite, sleep, etc.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapeutic gestagens for **premenstrual** dysphoric disorder)

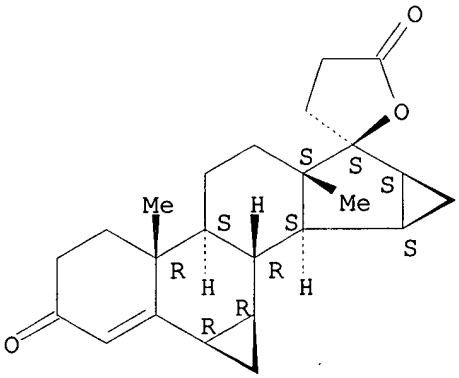
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



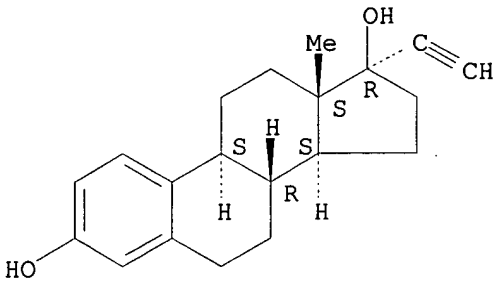
=> d bib abs hitstr 3

L43 ANSWER 3 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98330 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158938
TI Monophasic contraceptive method and kit comprising a combination of a progestin and estrogen
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9804269 | A1 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12795 | 19970723 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | CA 2261689 | AA | 19980205 | CA 1997-2261689 | 19970723 |
| | AU 9738887 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-38887 | 19970723 |
| | CN 1226168 | A | 19990818 | CN 1997-196763 | 19970723 |
| | EP 956024 | A1 | 19991117 | EP 1997-936149 | 19970723 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |

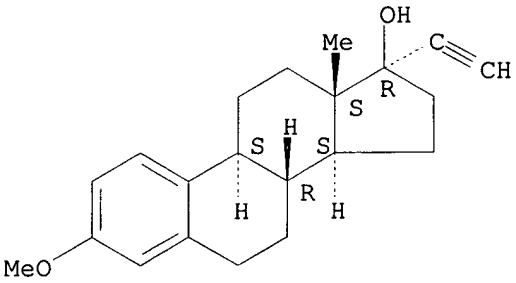
PRAI US 1996-686790 19960726
WO 1997-US12795 19970723
AB A method of contraception is provided which comprises administering to a female of child bearing age a combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol for 23-25 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, and wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 23-25 days. An oral contraceptive compn. contained trimegestone 125, ethinyl estradiol 15 .mu.g, microcryst. cellulose, lactose, potassium polacrillin,magnesium stearate, Opadry pink, PEG-1500, was E, and water q.s.
IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(monophasic contraceptive method and kit comprising combination of progestin and estrogen)
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



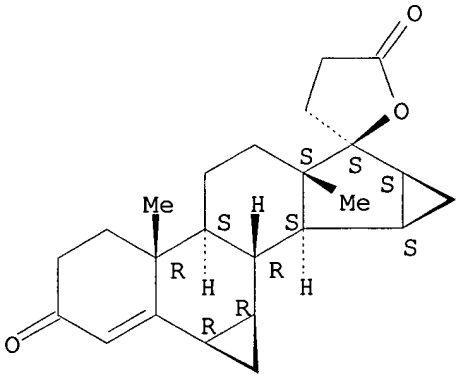

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d bib abs hitstr 4

L43 ANSWER 4 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98329 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158937
TI Progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9804268 | A1 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12786 | 19970723 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2261687 | AA | 19980205 | CA 1997-2261687 | 19970723 |
| AU 9738076 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-38076 | 19970723 |
| EP 917466 | A1 | 19990526 | EP 1997-935047 | 19970723 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |

PRAI US 1996-686786 19960726
WO 1997-US12786 19970723

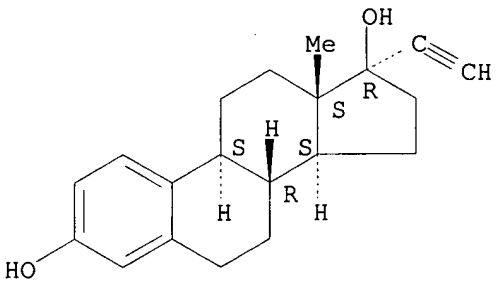
AB A method of contraception is provided which comprises administering to a female of child bearing age for 23-25 consecutive days, a first phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol for 3-8 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 3-8 days. A second phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 4-15 days, beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the first phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 4-15 days, and a third phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 4-15 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the second phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 4-15 days provided that the

daily dosage of the combination administered in the phase is not the same as the daily dosage of the combination administered in the second phase and that the daily dosage of the combination administered in the second phase is not the same as the daily dosage of the combination administered in the third phase. An oral contraceptive compn. contained trimegestone 125, ethinyl estradiol 15 .mu.g, microcryst. cellulose, lactose, polacrilin potassium, magnesium stearate, Opadry pink, polyethylene glycol, and wax.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives)

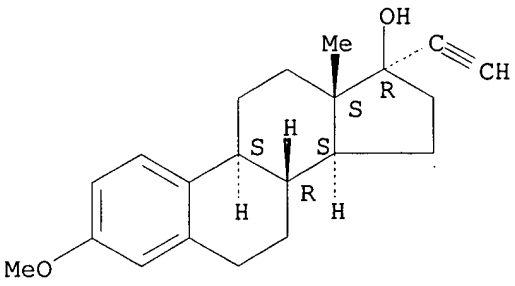
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



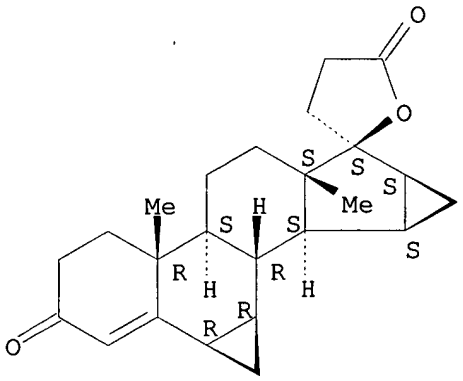

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.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=> d bib abs hitstr 5

L43 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98328 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158936
TI Progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

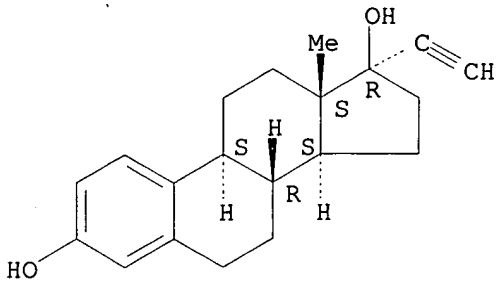
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI WO 9804267 | A1 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12789 | 19970723 |
| W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 9738886 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-38886 | 19970723 |
| PRAI US 1996-687855 | | 19960726 | | |
| WO 1997-US12789 | | 19970723 | | |

AB This invention provides a method of contraception which comprises administering to a female of child-bearing age a combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinylestradiol for 23-25 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle; wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 23-25 days, followed by the administration of an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 5-15 .mu.g ethinylestradiol for 3-5 days, such that the no. of days of administration of the progestin and estrogen combination plus the no. of days of administration of estrogen is equal to 28 per **menstrual** cycle. For example, during the first 23-25 days of the **menstrual** cycle, a pill contg. trimegestone 125 and ethinylestradiol 15 .mu.g is administered and during the last 3-5 days of the **menstrual** cycle, a pill contg. 15 .mu.g ethinylestradiol is administered.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives)

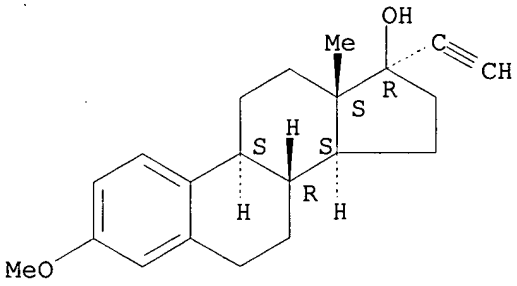
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



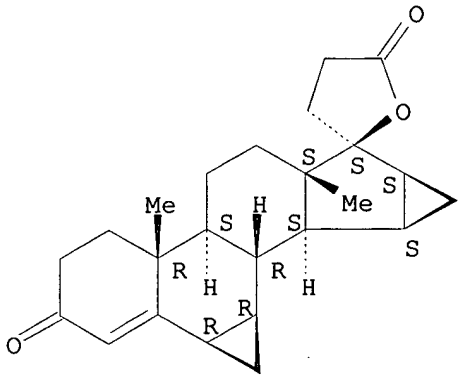

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d bib abs hitstr 6

L43 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98327 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158935
TI Progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9804266 | A1 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12788 | 19970723 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 9739616 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-39616 | 19970723 |

PRAI US 1996-688177 19960726
WO 1997-US12788 19970723

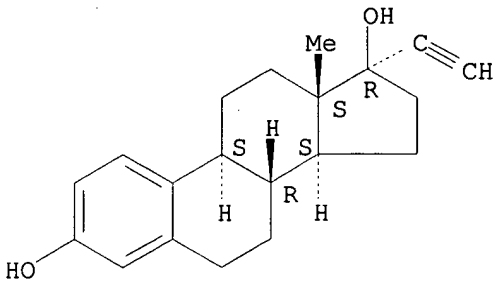
AB A method of contraception is provided which comprises administering to a female of child bearing age for 28 consecutive days, a first phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, and 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol for 9-13 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 9-13 days. A second phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, and 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 11-15 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the first phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 11-15 days, and an estrogen phase estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 3-5 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the second phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the estrogen is administered in each of the 3-5 days, provided that the daily dosage of second phase progestin is greater than the daily dosage of the first phase progestin and that the daily dosage of the second phase estrogen. An oral

contraceptive compn. contained trimegestone 125, ethinyl estradiol 15 .mu.g, microcryst. cellulose, lactose, polacrilin potassium, magnesium stearate, Opadry pink, polyethylene glycol, and wax.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(progestin/estrogen oral contraceptives)

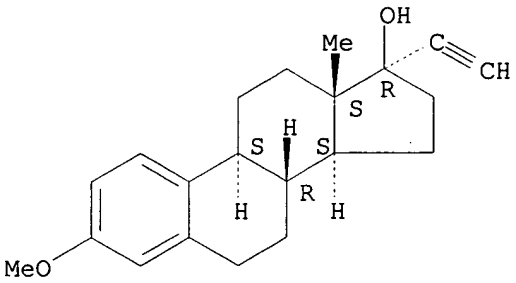
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



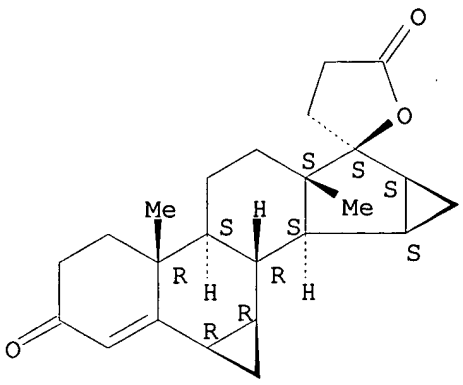

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.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L43 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98326 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158934
TI Biphasic contraceptive method and kit comprising a combination of a progestin and estrogen
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9804265 | A1 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12787 | 19970723 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | CA 2261748 | AA | 19980205 | CA 1997-2261748 | 19970723 |
| | AU 9740435 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-40435 | 19970723 |
| | EP 921804 | A1 | 19990616 | EP 1997-938011 | 19970723 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO | | | | |
| | CN 1226167 | A | 19990818 | CN 1997-196684 | 19970723 |
| PRAI | US 1996-690422 | 19960726 | | | |
| | WO 1997-US12787 | 19970723 | | | |

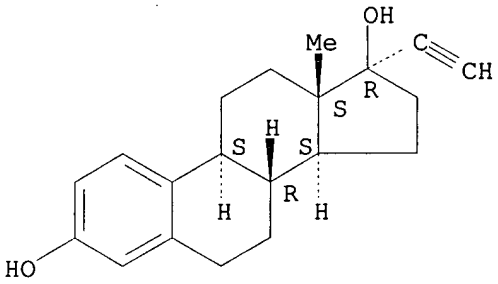
AB A method of contraception is provided which comprises administering to a female of child bearing age for 23-25 consecutive days, a first phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol for 9-13 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 9-13 days, and a second phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 11-15 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the first phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 11-15 days, provided that the daily dosage of second phase progestin is greater than the daily dosage of the first phase progestin and that the daily dosage of the second phase estrogen is greater than or equal to the daily dosage of the first phase estrogen. An oral contraceptive compn. contained trimegestone 125, ethinyl estradiol 10 .mu.g, microcryst.

cellulose, lactose, polacrilin potassium, magnesium stearate, Opadry pink,
polyethylene glycol, and wax.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biphasic contraceptive method and kit comprising combination of progestin and estrogen)

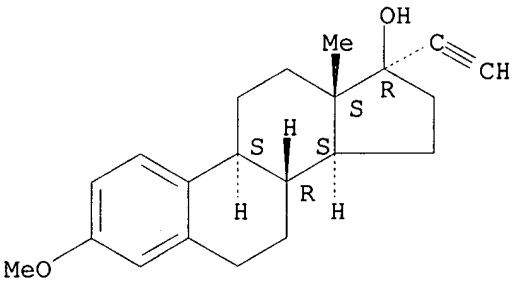
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



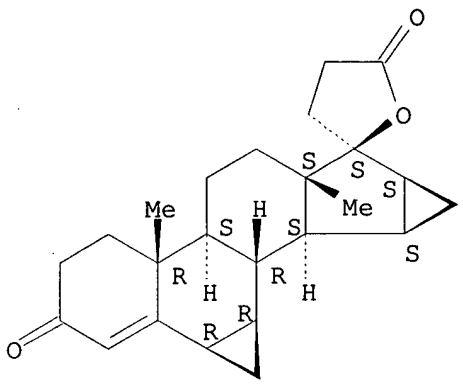

RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.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L43 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1998:98311 HCAPLUS
DN 128:158929
TI Oral contraceptives containing combination of a progestin and an estrogen
IN Gast, Michael Jay
PA American Home Products Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | WO 9804246 | A2 | 19980205 | WO 1997-US12785 | 19970723 |
| | W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM | | | | |
| | RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| | AU 9738885 | A1 | 19980220 | AU 1997-38885 | 19970723 |
| PRAI | US 1996-690439 | | 19960726 | | |
| | WO 1997-US12785 | | 19970723 | | |

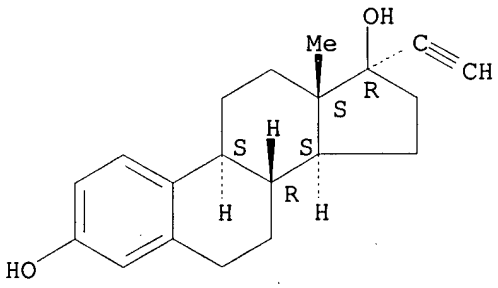
AB A method of contraception is provided which comprises administering to a female of child bearing age for 23-25 consecutive days: a first phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg .mu.g drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol for 3-8 days beginning on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 3-8 days; a second phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg .mu.g drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 4-15 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the first phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 4-15 days. A third phase combination of a progestin at a daily dosage of 40-500 .mu.g trimegestone, 250 .mu.g-4 mg dienogest, or 250 .mu.g-4 mg .mu.g drospirenone, and an estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 10-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 4-15 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the second phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the progestin and estrogen combination is administered in each of the 4-15 days; and an estrogen phase estrogen at a daily dosage equiv. in estrogenic activity to 5-20 .mu.g ethinyl estradiol, for 3-5 days beginning on the day immediately following the last day of administration of the third phase combination, wherein the same dosage of the estrogen is

administered in each of the 3-5 days, provided that the daily dosage of the combination administered in the first phase is not the same as the daily dosage of the combination administered in the second phase and that the daily dosage of the combination administered in the second phase is not the same as the daily dosage of the combination administered in the third phase. An oral contraceptive compn. contained trimegestone 125, ethinyl estradiol 15 .mu.g, microcrystaline cellulose, lactose, potassium polacrillin, magnesium stearate, Opadry pink, PEG-1500, was E, and water q.s.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethinyl estradiol **72-33-3**, Mestranol
**67392-87-4**, Drospirenone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral contraceptives contg. combination of progestin and estrogen)

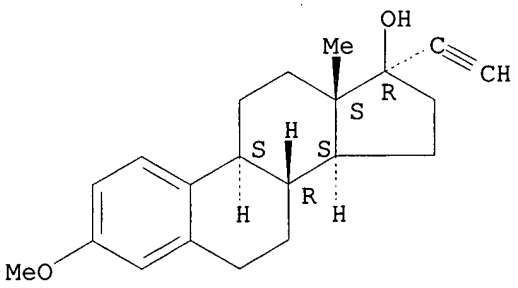
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 72-33-3 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yn-17-ol, 3-methoxy-, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

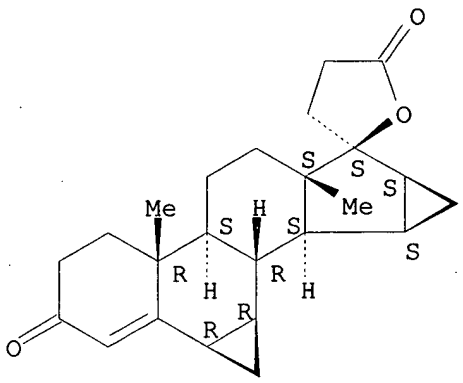
Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Searched by John Dantzman 308-4488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L43 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1997:105218 HCAPLUS
DN 126:122465
TI Contraceptive hormonal combination, kit, and method
IN Schmidt-Gollwitzer, Karin; Klemann, Walter
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 15 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

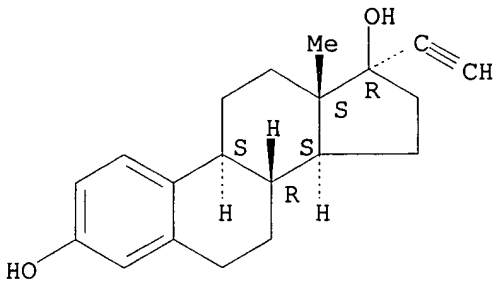
| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 19525017 | A1 | 19970102 | DE 1995-19525017 | 19950628 |
| | WO 9701342 | A1 | 19970116 | WO 1996-DE1192 | 19960627 |
| | W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, SK, UA, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | CA 2225724 | AA | 19970116 | CA 1996-2225724 | 19960627 |
| | AU 9663528 | A1 | 19970130 | AU 1996-63528 | 19960627 |
| | EP 835114 | A1 | 19980415 | EP 1996-922739 | 19960627 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI | | | | |
| | CN 1189101 | A | 19980729 | CN 1996-195091 | 19960627 |
| | BR 9609317 | A | 19990706 | BR 1996-9317 | 19960627 |
| | JP 11508538 | T2 | 19990727 | JP 1996-504097 | 19960627 |
| | NO 9706067 | A | 19980227 | NO 1997-6067 | 19971223 |
| PRAI | DE 1995-19525017 | 19950628 | | | |
| | WO 1996-DE1192 | 19960627 | | | |

AB A 2-stage combination for hormonal contraception comprises 30-84 daily dosage units of a hormone combination administered to women in 2 stages; in stage 1, an estrogen is administered in combination with a gestagen in an amt. at least sufficient to inhibit ovulation, and in stage 2, only the estrogen is administered. Stage 1 lasts 25-77 days, and begins on day 1 of the **menstrual** cycle; stage 2 lasts 5, 6, or 7 days. A dosage unit is thus taken on every day of the cycle. The hormones may also be administered continuously in equiv. amts., e.g. via a transdermal patch. This regimen provides highly effective contraception at very low estrogen and total hormone doses, complete control of the **menstrual** cycle, and a low incidence of follicle development, and minimizes breakthrough bleeding, spotting, and cardiovascular side effects.,. Suitable daily dosages in stage 1 are 1.0-6.0 mg 17.beta.-estradiol and 0.05-0.075 mg Gestodene, and in stage 2, 1.0-6.0 mg 17.beta.-estradiol.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **67392-87-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BIOL (Biological study)
(contraceptive hormonal combination, kit, and method)

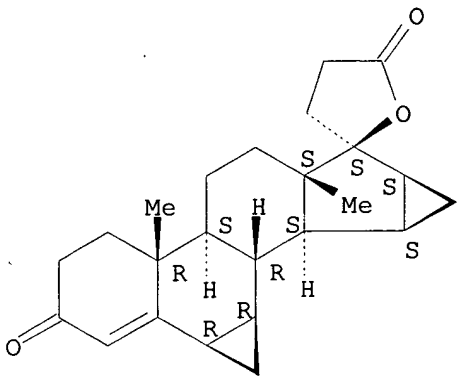
RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



=> d bib abs hitstr 10

L43 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
AN 1995:902894 HCAPLUS
DN 123:296590
TI Estrogen-gestagen combination for hormonal contraception
IN Lachnit-Fixson, Ursula; Duesterberg, Bernd; Spona, Juergen
PA Schering A.-G., Germany
SO Ger. Offen., 7 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

| | PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PI | DE 4411585 | A1 | 19951005 | DE 1994-4411585 | 19940330 |
| | WO 9526730 | A1 | 19951012 | WO 1995-EP1190 | 19950330 |
| | W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, HU, JP, KR, LT, LV, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, UA, US | | | | |
| | RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | AU 9520735 | A1 | 19951023 | AU 1995-20735 | 19950330 |
| | EP 750501 | A1 | 19970102 | EP 1995-913171 | 19950330 |
| | R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE | | | | |
| | HU 75521 | A2 | 19970528 | HU 1996-2657 | 19950330 |
| | BR 9507251 | A | 19970902 | BR 1995-7251 | 19950330 |
| | CN 1159161 | A | 19970910 | CN 1995-193056 | 19950330 |
| | JP 09511243 | T2 | 19971111 | JP 1995-525409 | 19950330 |
| | FI 9603831 | A | 19961129 | FI 1996-3831 | 19960925 |
| | NO 9604089 | A | 19961107 | NO 1996-4089 | 19960927 |
| | US 5756490 | A | 19980526 | US 1996-718401 | 19961216 |
| | AU 9912127 | A1 | 19990325 | AU 1999-12127 | 19990115 |

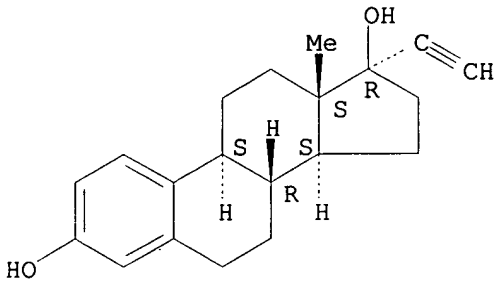
PRAI DE 1994-4411585 19940330
DE 1994-441585 19940330
AU 1995-20735 19950330
WO 1995-EP1190 19950330

AB An oral contraceptive system comprises a series of 23-24 daily dosage units contg. an estrogen and an ovulation-inhibiting amt. of a gestagen, to be followed by a series of 4-10 daily dosage units contg. an estrogen alone. The dosages are such as to minimize the estrogen and total hormone contents of each dosage unit while maintaining high contraceptive effectiveness and **menstrual** cycle control with low incidence of follicle development and side effects. Typical daily dosages are 1.0-4.0 mg 17.beta.-estradiol valerate and 0.05-0.075 mg Gestoden.

IT **57-63-6**, Ethynylestradiol **67392-87-4**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(estrogen-gestagen combination for hormonal contraception)

RN 57-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN 19-Norpregna-1,3,5(10)-trien-20-yne-3,17-diol, (17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.




RN 67392-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN Spiro[17H-dicyclopropa[6,7:15,16]cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-17,2'(5'H)-furan]-3,5'(2H)-dione, 1,3',4',6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,20,21-hexadecahydro-10,13-dimethyl-, (2'S,6R,7R,8R,9S,10R,13S,14S,15S,16S)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.